

roving fighters who will fight any where and any time for the love of the game. But 90 percent of them are plain, honest men battling for their ideals, and they answered my question straightforwardly and sensibly.

Democratic Government Only Aim Of Peasants

"We were all willing to support the Omsk Directorate when it presented us Democratic Government a year ago last Fall," the peasant chief explained. "Peasants here took over the church and government and the great landowners' land dividing them equally to a farm, and all we wanted was a Democratic government. We were all against Lenin then. But reactionaries here backed by foreigners tried to shove Kolchak down our throats. We fought back and we have broken Kolchak. It has been ourselves and not Trotsky who did it. If the Kolchak could have been taken place, and if foreigners had kept out of our affairs we would have built a Democratic government here that probably would be the power in Moscow today. But the old tsarist reactionaries with Allied support have swung all Siberia into the lap of Moscow and the Bolsheviks. Today we believe only the Bolsheviks can give us land freedom and peace. We are going to join them and go what we want. We shall fight on until we do. We peasants are 85 percent of all Russia and we are going to get land and the sort of freedom we desire."

These are the same words I have heard everywhere, but they were more dramatically spoken here. The whole evening was a full and tense drama, until late at night when most of the peasants and soldiers had slipped away one by one and only those billeted in this house remained. At midnight men laid their sheepskin coats on the floor, took off their boots, unstrapped their pistols and in the small room fifteen men stretched out. Some on the floor, some on the beds, in the darkness, the dreamer who had spent fifteen years of his life in Siberian prisons began humming a revolutionary song. The peasants minute after minute took it up and soon these fifteen men had thrown their hearts into singing just as they did in battle. I could not understand the words of the song but the low, plaintive, thrilling music swept into my heart. You could not keep the tears from your eyes. It was an hour no one could never forget.

Land And Freedom Only Cry Of Fighters

I awoke this morning with the winter sun streaming in through the double windows. My bunkies were pulling on boots and strapping on my own shoes and took my turn splashing myself with cold water in the kitchen. Ten minutes later I sat down with the chief to breakfast—black bread and tea. More visitors came in and at 11 o'clock a delegation of peasants arrived with an invitation to visit their Sunday morning village assembly. So I started off with them. The meeting took place at the extreme end of one of the streets of the village and when we reached the house we found the single room packed with old bearded peasants waiting to hear the words from an American.

Every soldier was ordered out of the room so only the interpreter and myself faced these fifty men. Not one of them had ever seen an American before, but all their lives they had heard and dreamed of him. We took turns gained that I would ask the questions first, then not long before arriving at Irkutsk, the miners at Ceremchovo attempted to murder him. When finally the party reached Irkutsk they were at once surrounded by troops with machine-guns who adopted a highly threatening attitude.

A further element rendered the situation still more grave. On evacuating Irkutsk, General Syrov, one of Admiral Kolchak's generals, had carried off 31 prominent Social Revolutionaries as hostages and handed them over to General Skripetoff, Admiral Kolchak's chief of staff.

HOSTAGES ARE SHOT
The report had reached Irkutsk that these hostages together with a number of railway employees and telegraphists had been shot.

The news caused strong resentment in Irkutsk, where the population took the view that Admiral Kolchak was responsible for his lieutenants' alleged action. Furthermore, following upon the miners' strike, the railwaymen threatened a general strike, unless the ex-Supreme Ruler were handed over to the Social Revolutionaries. Meanwhile the Bolsheviks, as distinct from the progressives who have assumed power at Irkutsk, were rapidly advancing on Irkutsk.

The Czech-Slovak detachment, with Admiral Kolchak, at the railway station at Irkutsk surrounded

by forces immeasurably superior in numbers and equipment, were in dire predicament. Any offensive action was out of the question, as besides courting certain defeat, it would have gravely imperilled the Allied troops in echelon along the railway and compromised their evacuation eastward.

In these circumstances, in order to avert a catastrophe, the Allied High Command decided to give orders to the Czech-Slovak detachment to hand Admiral Kolchak over to the Social Revolutionary Government at Irkutsk.

Zemstvos Accept Power To Avoid Conflict With Japs
(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, February 9.—The Zemstvos have been proclaimed the governing body of the Pre Amur district after a bloodless revolution by all the democratic parties including the Bolsheviks and communists. The latter recognise the Zemstvos Government temporarily, as they are awaiting the Allies withdrawal before assuming power.

The Zemstvos accepted power to avoid a conflict with Japan. The new Government's program is to destroy the remainder of Kolchak's followers and those of Semenov and Kalmikoff, to conclude an armistice with Soviet Russia and to assist the evacuation of the Czechs.

The Zemstvo army is nearing Habarovsk and the Czechs are joining it. The Japanese remain neutral.

Ataman Semenov's army, mostly consisting of Mongols and Buriats is still in possession of the Balkal district. The remainder of Kolchak's army under General Kappel is fighting its way out west of Irkutsk, which is in the hands of the Bolsheviks. Five regiments of Poles, Kolchak's rear guard, have surrendered to the Bolsheviks near Taiga. The "Partisans" (armed peasants) are peacefully returning home.

The continual arrival of Japanese is causing the antagonism of all parties. General Rosenoff is in hiding. He is accused of misappropriating funds. Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese representative here, visited M. Meviedieff, the head of the Revolutionary Government assuring him of his support of any government elected by the people.

Dr. Girs, the Czech-Slovak representative stated that the arrival of further Japanese was detrimental to the speedy evacuation of the Czechs.

Colonel Krakovetzky who took part in General Gaidai's revolution has been appointed chief of the Zemstvo army.

Gaidai In Paris Tells Of Kolchak's Arrest
(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 2.—General Gaidai, who has recently arrived in Paris, in the course of an interview declared that Admiral Kolchak was arrested only by the Russian revolutionary forces and that the Allies had requested the Czechs to fight in order to secure his release, but the Czechs refused as they had already suffered heavy losses.

General Gaidai stated that the new government at Irkutsk consisted of moderate, but progressive, politicians, and he emphatically asserted that the Czechs were incapable of intriguing with the Bolsheviks.

LENIN'S RULE IS BECOMING AUTOCRATIC, SAYS REPORT

Bolshevik Chief Said To Be Changing Tone Of His Speeches

OUTLINES POLICY
Compulsory Labor Under Government Control Is Intended

RADICALS GAINING
Washington Gets Notice Revolutionaries Hold Vladivostok

(Reuter's Service)
Archangel, February 4.—An extraordinary change of attitude is reflected in speeches which Lenin and Trotsky are stated to have delivered at the Soviet Conference at Moscow on national economy and which are published in an official statement here.

Lenin emphasised the necessity of substituting autocracy for associated power in the organization of the government and industry, as already carried out in the army. He described this as an evolutionary measure. He said that success lay in autocracy of the communist leaders and in communist domination of the people.

Trotsky said that the only means of strengthening the Soviet power was to assemble the workmen at factories and send them from place to place on the government's instructions. The peasants should be turned into a labor corps under military discipline. The armies, added Trotsky, would requisition the peasants meat, wheat and fish in order to assure that the laborers worked.

Allied Command Ordered Czechs To Surrender Kolchak

Harbin, February 4.—The French Military Mission here has communicated to the Russian newspapers an official account of the surrender of Admiral Kolchak to the Social Revolutionaries at Irkutsk.

The facts are set forth as follows:
After abdicating at Nijni Udinsk, Admiral Kolchak was placed by the Allied High Command under the protection of the Czech-Slovaks, who were to convey him to a place of safety. The Czech-Slovaks, with their charge, set out by train for Irkutsk. From the outset their mission was fraught with difficulty.

First of all the population at Nijni Udinsk tried their best to prevent Admiral Kolchak's departure; then, not long before arriving at Irkutsk, the miners at Ceremchovo attempted to murder him. When finally the party reached Irkutsk they were at once surrounded by troops with machine-guns who adopted a highly threatening attitude.

A further element rendered the situation still more grave. On evacuating Irkutsk, General Syrov, one of Admiral Kolchak's generals, had carried off 31 prominent Social Revolutionaries as hostages and handed them over to General Skripetoff, Admiral Kolchak's chief of staff.

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Gaidai In Paris Tells Of Kolchak's Arrest
(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 7.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Government's foreign policy which began yesterday was continued today. After a speech by M. Maurice Barres, M. Millerand replied to the interpellations.

The Premier's statement was clear and definite. Regarding the Vatican, he said that if and when the national interest seemed to call for a resumption of relations with the Holy See the Government would lay the matter publicly before Parliament. With reference to Syria, France's object was to ensure justice and good administration in the country.

Turning to Russia, M. Millerand stated that economic relations with the Russian people would be opened through the co-operative societies but declared that the Entente were determined to maintain their attitude towards the Soviet Government. The Premier added that the Treaty of Versailles would be applied with unshakable firmness.

A vote of confidence in the Government was carried by the huge majority of 507 votes to 70.

DISCUSS RECRUITING BILL
(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 8.—The French Higher War Council met yesterday at the Ministry of War, under the presidency of M. Andre Lefevre, Minister of War, to discuss a new recruiting bill.

I see that these China Realty ads are still running in The China Press. What do you think of the proposition?

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec."

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes."

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

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PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account
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TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS

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STERLING AMERICAN GOLD
STERLING U.S. GOLD YEN FRANCES

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

OVER 3,500 ACCOUNTS

Julian Eltinge's Great Show

Julian Eltinge's vaudeville company scored a tremendous hit last night at the Olympic theater and every hit scored was deserved. As it is, and you must know it, Leo Beers runs away with the first part of the show. I like Leo and like his last name. But he runs to the suggestive. I've heard and read what Ashton Stevens had said about him and I've heard him myself, long before he joined the Eltinge show. And thank the Lord, Beers (again that wonderful name) has tamed down his piano accompaniment and simply entertains. When we say entertain we mean it in the right way because if last night's audience had its way the show would have been stopped.

Some of the stars, such as Mr. Beers, I remember from the Orpheum circuit. They can't be beat. The show can't be beat. As for Mr. Eltinge he's a bear as a widow. If this is his farewell tour all the luck in the world to him and heaven help everybody else. He's brought us a wonderful vaudeville troupe and if you don't see 'em you'll be sorry.

(C. F. Subbing For Domino)

Meeting Of Cabinet Is Held At Budapest

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 7.—According to advices from Budapest, the newspapers there state that a Cabinet council was held on Thursday to consider the Entente note declaring that the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary would not be tolerated. It is added that according to reports current in Hungarian political circles the National Assembly will submit to the Allies' injunction and will not elect a Hapsburg as King, but that a provisional arrangement will be made whereby Admiral Horthy will be elected National Administrator.

Congress Passes Deficiency Bill

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Feb. 5.—The House of Representatives has passed the second reading of the Deficiency Bill and also the Naval Appropriation Bill (providing for an appropriation of \$89,400,000) after defeating an amendment providing for \$9,300,000 for general maintenance of navy yards and docks.

U.S. TO PROSECUTE FOOD PROFITEERS

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, February 5.—The Department of Justice announces that the campaign against food profiteers and hoarders has netted in 895 arrests including a hundred sugar profiteers. Less than a quarter of the cases have been tried so far, resulting in 28 convictions, including 11 for sugar profiteering.

Tirpitz's Statements Are Denied In London

(Reuter's Service)
London, February 2.—An official statement issued by the Admiralty says:

Admiral von Tirpitz's recently published memoirs state, wholly contrary to fact, that British naval officers attached to Admiral Togo's staff in the Russo-Japanese war took an active and important part in the decisions of the Japanese command in action.

As the allegation is a reflection on the professional reputation of a most distinguished Japanese admiral, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Admiralty's request has informed the Japanese Ambassador that it has the Government's unqualified contradiction.

Government Revolt Conspiracy Laid To Haywood, Whitehead

(Reuter's Service)

Chicago, February 2.—The Special Grand Jury which is investigating Extremist activities has returned indictments against 37 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, including W. D. Haywood, former Secretary and Thomas Whitehead, Secretary of the I. W. W. All are charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government by forcible means.

China's Mine Field Held To Be Valuable

(Reuter's Service)
London, February 3.—The engineering correspondent of the Financier says that the wolfram fields in South China are evidently very extensive and productive and that it would appear that South China with her huge resources of cheap labor will shortly hold the key of the wolfram position.

CZECHS ARE HOME

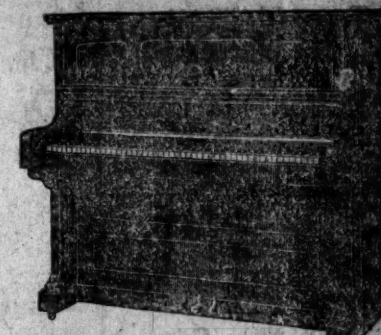
(Reuter's Service)
Prague, February 4.—The first Czech-Slovak regiment from Siberia has arrived, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

NOMINATE FIFTEEN FOR COUNCILSEATS

(Continued from Page 1)
Ltd., and Mr. W. B. O. Middleton of Messrs. Middleton and Company. A municipal notification published this morning announced that the nine members of the Municipal Council will be chosen next Monday and Tuesday. The polls will be open each day from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. No voting ticket will be issued.

Voting stations will be established at:
The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 7 Broadway.

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Fulfill all Your ideals
Exquisite musical tone, a beautiful case and unquestionable durability.

\$50.00 will instal one in your home and the balance can be paid in small monthly instalments.

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Auto Truck Special
Fabrikoid
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Craftsman Fabrikoid
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Upholstery and Vestibule
Curtains
Fabrikoid for Upholstering
Fabrikoid Sheeting
Fairfield Hospital Sheeting
Fairfield Rubber Cloth
Fairfield-Rubber Top
Materials
Hat Sweat Material
Marine Special Fabrikoid
Motor Fabrikoid
Raynite Fabrikoid Auto
and Ricksha Top Material
Rug Anchor
Shoe Fabrikoid

PY-RALIN

Brushes
Challenge Cleanable Collars
Colored Sheeting
Combs
Desk Sets
Manicure Sets
Mirrors
Novelty Sheeting
Py-ralin Pipe Bits
Py-ralin Rods and Tubes
Py-ralin Specialties
Py-ralin Toilet Goods
Toilet Sets
Transparent Sheeting

PAINTS

Auto Finish
Auto Paints and Enamels
Barn Paint
Blanc Fixe
Colors in Oil

Concrete Paint

Decorative Stains
Dry Colors
Du-Lite for Mills
Du Pont House Paint
Enamels
Ferro-Keep (Metal Paint)
Floor Paints
Floor Varnishes
Flowlock Enamel
Industrial Paints
Litharge
Lithopone
Marine Paints
Pegamoid Aluminum Paint
Pulp Colors
Railway Paints
Rubber Makers White
Shingle Oil
White Lead
Wood Lacquer
Wood Oil
Red Lead
Sanitary Wall Finish
Shellac
Shingle Stain
Smokestack Paint
Varnishes
Vitrolac Stain Finish
Vitrolac Varnish
Wagon and Carriage Paint
Wire Screen Paint
Wood Filler

CHEMICALS

Acids
Alums
Barium Chloride
Belt Cement
Benzol Products
Bronze Powders
Bronzing Liquids
Carpolene (Wood
Preservative)
Carpo (Metal Paint)
Coke
Creosote

Dead Oil

Dye Intermediates
Ether
Heavy Chemicals
Household Cement
Leather Renovators
Leather Substitute Solutions
Mantle Dips
Metal Lacquer
Nitrate of Soda
Nitro Cake
Paraloid
Patent Leather Solutions
Pitch
Pontoklene
Py-ralin Enamels
Pyroxilin Solutions
Salt Cake
Solvents
Split Leather Solutions
Tar Derivatives
Waterproof Cement

BLASTING ACCESSORIES

Blasting Machines
Blasting Caps
Cap Crimpers
Delay Electric Blasting Caps
Electric Blasting Caps
Electric Igniters
Electric Squibs
Galvanometers
Leading and Connecting
Wire
Rheostats
Safety Fuse
Waterproof Electric Blasting
Caps

SPORTING POWDERS

Black Sporting Powder
Hand Traps
Pistol Smokeless Powder
Rifle-Smokeless Powder
Smokeless Shotgun Powder
(Bulk and Dense)

Representatives for the above Du Pont quality products are wanted in China, Japan, Siberia, Indo-China, Malay States, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Australia and New Zealand. Inquiries should be addressed to

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS EXPORT CO.

INCORPORATED

UNION BUILDING, SHANGHAI

VENEZUELA SAILS BOUND TO MANILA

**Captain Dunning Introduces
Jazz Dinner Dansants
On Way Over**

The Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, which brought 50 passengers and a heavy shipment of bullion to Shanghai in addition to a general cargo, will sail at dawn today for Manila after having been held here 15 hours longer than had been expected to take on cargo.

Officers and passengers reported an exceptionally pleasant voyage across the Pacific despite much rough weather and Captain A. A. Dunning, who is making his second trip as master of the ship, endeavored himself to all on board by introducing a complete novelty in the shape of dinner dansants. It was found possible to infuse a fair measure of real American jazz into the members of the ship's excellent Filipino orchestra and after the large central tables in the dining saloon had been removed the dance was on.

"Had a party every night," said Captain Dunning.

Those who know the Venezuela missed Purser H. M. Guernsey on the boat's arrival. He has been promoted to the post of port purser with headquarters at San Francisco and his place has been filled by Mr. H. J. Mullin, who was formerly freight clerk. Mr. Mullin was formerly purser on the George W. Elder on the South American run.

Of \$12,000,000 in bullion that the Venezuela brought across the Pacific about a half million was consigned to banks in Japan, the balance coming on to Shanghai. Ninety of the stowage passengers are Filipinos returning to their homes from Hawaiian sugar plantations.

Among the passengers who left the boat here was Mr. Hunter Mann, manager of F. C. Gillespie company of Hankow and Bishop and Mrs. D. T. Huntington and their daughter Miss Jane Huntington.

A party of prominent Honolulu people, who are aboard are Messrs. William G. Hall, and Fred Bush and their wives and Mrs. A. Braly. The Honolulu group are on their way to Manila in connection with the building there of a number of sugar mills. Mr. Harvey A. Bordner, Superintendent of Schools of Manila, and Mrs. Bordner are returning from a visit to the States. Among those going to Hongkong on the Venezuela are Mr. Herbert Roth, artist, and Mr. George F. Worin, writer, who are in the Far East representing Collier's Weekly.

Those who leave Shanghai on the Venezuela were: Mr. W. S. Jackson, general manager of the Yangtze Insurance Association, who is making the round trip to Manila; Rev. Pedro Lopez, Mr. G. R. Lightowler, Miss Villias, Mrs. A. Brooke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Shaw, Mr. A. Carpi and Mr. A. M. Rangel, bound for Manila and Miss M. F. Britto, Miss F. M. da Cruz, Mr. J. A. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Van Hylke, Mr. W. Sent and Mr. J. K. Choy, bound for Hongkong.

Empress Of Russia In From Vancouver

Eighty passengers arrived yesterday from Vancouver on the Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. The big liner arrived at Woosung shortly after 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and the tender, with passengers and part of the 1,000 sacks of mail for Shanghai, reached the Customs Jetty at 4:40 o'clock.

Among the passengers for Shanghai were The Right Reverend and Mrs. F. R. Graves, the Right Reverend L. H. Roots, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simmons, Mr. Arthur J. Israel of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company; Mr. R. M. Lancaster of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Company; Mr. A. Kugel of Messrs. Julius Wiles and Company; Mr. and Mrs. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wood, and Messrs. S. Dawson, A. Watts and R. W. Walter, Mr. Julian Eltinge, Mrs. Eltinge and members of the company which opened at the Olympic Theater last night.

Bombay Strike Is Halted By Rowdies

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, January 27.—The cotton mill strike has entered a new and more sinister phase. There is evidence that the bulk of the operatives would gladly accept the liberal conditions promised by the mill owners at the solicitation of the Government but when work was resumed at seven mills this morning, gangs of rowdies terrorized the men into leaving.

They also stoned a military picket compelling it to fire, one striker being wounded. The result is that the whole industry is still idle and as there is not any likelihood of the mill owners altering their terms, possibly the strike will be protracted.

Bombay, January 28.—A meeting of 20,000 cotton mill operatives today decided not to resume work in spite of the advice of the Labor Settlement Committee.

Tsinan Post Office Completed; Luncheon Given To Officials

**Rural Mail Routes Extend Now
To 3000 Villages In
Shantung**

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsinan, Shantung, February 3.—One of the evidences that the communication facilities of Shantung province are growing rapidly and have been spurred on by the political events of the past few years was noted in a gathering yesterday at the opening of the new post office building at Tsinan. A luncheon was held in the offices of the new building at which over a hundred guests, foreigners and provincial officials, were present at the invitation of the Shantung Postal Commissioner, Mr. Toileisen.

The new building has been under construction for the last ten months, under the supervision of a French architect. Completed, it is pronounced one of the finest government buildings in all China. The effect of the structure, built after a French pattern, is in pleasing contrast to the heavy monotony of German architecture in the Tsinan commercial city. At the luncheon, speeches were made by the Postal Commissioner and by the Military and Civil Governors.

It was announced that during the past year, reorganization of the rural postal routes of the province had resulted in bringing the facilities of the postal service to three thousand villages throughout Shantung. It is hoped to bring all of the rural districts of the province within reach of the postal service in the next year. A large number of new post offices have been opened as a result of the activities of the present administration.

During the luncheon mention was made of plans for the construction of a system of modern roads in Shantung.

Slump In Exchange Hits Stock Market

(Reuter's Service)

New York, February 4.—The sensational slump in exchange has unsettled stock prices. The low records have caused disquieting rumors concerning the effect they may have upon America's foreign trade. It is believed that much tonnage has been cancelled.

Reservations OF U.S. Held Ineffective

(Continued from Page 1)

the peace treaty in its entirety and to exact its strict execution.

**War Criminals Leave
To Dodge Extradition**

Paris, February 8.—A Berne message states that a large number of individuals whose names are on the Allied list of war criminals have already left Germany. It is expected that many of them will settle in Switzerland, where they hope to evade extradition on the strength of the German Government's contention that their surrender is an impossibility.

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger publishes a communication from Hindenburg and Ludendorff agreeing with the view expressed by General von Buelow that no German shall surrender voluntarily.

**Hungary Discusses
Treaty On Feb. 24**

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 3.—Reuter's Agency understands that the time limit given to Hungary wherein to reply to the Allied peace terms has been extended until after the assembling of the National Assembly in Budapest on February 24.

Peking Accepts Terms Of Loan; Reply Is Evasive

(Continued from Page 1)

are in the air, but not much is expected of them. Government bonds may be floated, but they will realize little. Government bonds are not tempting to Chinese. So China will accept the loan, conditions and all, and at least a partial advance will be made by the foreign bankers before New Year. Thus will be concluded the biggest international loan made to China since 1913, a loan over the wisdom of which there has been much controversy.

IS DECISIVE TEST
It is the beginning, however, rather than the end. With the conclusion of this loan is formulated a decisive test of the wisdom of foreign policy and the capacity of foreign diplomacy in China. The loan can be a criminal blunder or a constructive piece of statesmanship, all depending on the firmness, far-sightedness and vigilance with which the foreign representatives assure the fulfillment of the conditions of the loan.

There is only one ground on which the loan can be defended—the conditions on which it is made, rather, the one condition that there be supervision over its

use. But with those conditions it can be justified, provided their execution is rigorously exacted. For it is worth a great deal, even the maintenance of the present government, to establish the principle that China can borrow only through a concert of the nations and only in such a way that the officials cannot loot what is borrowed. That principle is established, even if only in little, by this loan.

ONE PRINCIPLE
There can be just one guiding principle of foreign policy in China now—the elimination of the present government, that is, the present governing classes. There are two ways to accomplish that. One is to give it no money; starve it out and let all the processes of government crumble in the interval of its slow death.

The other is to lend it money so as to keep the processes of government working but hedge the money about with such restrictions that there can be no loot for officials, thus in effect eliminating them, for they have no other motive in conducting the government. There is much to be said for either method. The first is the more sure, but the more productive of disorder, the second is the more conservative and also less sure. For it must always be remembered that while the Western Powers may adhere to a policy of starvation Japan is always ready to come forward with the necessary sustenance—at its price. If that were to occur it would only mean the elimination of the Western Powers from influence and consideration in China.

BINDS THE JAPANESE
The present preference of the Western Powers is for the less rigorous method. On the whole, it is a wise preference, for it at least binds the Japanese—or is hoped to—while the method is in operation.

Nothing has been made public yet, in fact nothing definite has been devised yet, as to the machinery of the supervision of

the loan. But it will have to be ingeniously devised and constructed and kept working at the highest efficiency, more so than any other Western organization that has ever been perfected in China, if it is to be successful. Let nobody think that the officials will not seek to evade the obligations. He who thinks that the Tsuchuns will disband their forces without absolute compulsion is guilting himself. Nor are the Tsuchuns the only obstacles. Many of the so-called moderates are moderate only in that they resent the monopoly of the trough by the militarists. They will fight equally relentlessly any effort to take all feet out of the trough.

And, further, this loan must be only the beginning. If anything constructive is to be accomplished much, much more than \$5,000,000 is needed. Five, ten times that amount is needed.

IS IMPOSING PROGRAM
The armies must not only be demobilized but the soldiers who make them up must be given work to prevent their becoming bandits. Such work, of course, can be applied to the many public improvements that are necessary in China, to the great constructive needs of the country. And not only must the armies be demobilized. The whole structure of government must be reorganized

and the foundations of a new economic structure laid. Concretely, then, this \$5,000,000 must be only the first advance on a huge amount. It must be the signal for the alignment of all the Powers on a definite, and detailed statement of policy toward China, with simultaneously the organization of a completely unified concert to carry out the policy. Simultaneously also there must be built an organization within China to enforce the policy on the Chinese officials, by and with the co-operation of the

decent elements of the Chinese people. To that end the sympathy and support of the new nationalistic movement must be enlisted. And always, always, there must be borne in mind the necessity of purging China of the mandarin—civil as well as military. If that is what this loan is to mean, it is a great achievement, a victory for foreign diplomacy in China and a work of benefaction to the Chinese people. Everything depends on the foreign, diplomatic, financial and commercial representatives in China.

New England Hit By Fierce Blizzard

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, Mass., Feb. 5.—New England is battling with the worst blizzard that has been known for years. A 70-mile an hour gale has been blowing since this morning, the railways are buried in snow. Traffic on the Fall River line has been completely suspended.

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PLANE AT CAIRO TO FLY TO CAPE

Preparations Going Forward
For Attempt Of Airman
To Cross Africa

(Reuter's Service)
Cairo, February 3.—The Vickers-Vimy aeroplane which left London on January 24 to fly to the Cape has arrived here.

London, February 4.—The Times announces that the Vickers-Vimy aeroplane which has arrived at Cairo en route for the Cape is being sent thither by Lord Northcliffe in order to show whether Africa can be crossed easily and safely by aircraft.

The flight will also provide a special opportunity for scientific exploration by Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Royal Zoological Society, who is a passenger.

A South African Government machine named Silver Queen, piloted by South African officers, left Brooklands this morning to fly to the Cape via Cairo.

The Afro Company's aeroplane No. 14 started this afternoon for the Cape. The pilots, Captain Cotton and Lieutenant Townsend, are both Australians.

Rome, February 3.—A 450 horsepower Caproni biplane piloted by Lieutenants Negri and Orsini has set out on the Rome-Tokio flight and has arrived at Gioia del Colle, which is the first stage.

FRENCH FLIERS REPORT

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 7.—An Algerian message states that Major Vuillemin and Lieut. Dagneux, who are attempting to make the Paris-Algiers-Timbuktu-Dakar flight (Major Vuillemin's arrival at Algiers was reported from Paris on February 1), left the Hussein Dey aerodrome yesterday (Friday) reaching Uargla, 600 kilometers from Algiers at 4:30 p.m. The squadron of five aeroplanes of the North African flying regiment which is to accompany the airmen as far as Timanghasset and in one machine of which General Nivelle, commanding the 19th army corps, will be a passenger, is still at Biskra. The squadron will probably leave for Uargla today to join Major Vuillemin and Lieut. Dagneux.

Wu Dialect School For Foreigners Opens At Soochow

(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, February 6.—The Language School for the Wu Dialect for foreigners in this section who wish to study Chinese has opened up as a department of Soochow University and is running under favorable circumstances. Professor W. B. Nance is in charge of the work and is aided by a competent staff of Chinese teachers.

The school is using the same system worked for several years with success in Mandarin at Nanking. Those who are taking the whole course spend from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon at study and the progress made is gratifying.

There are at present eighteen students in the various classes representing the following organizations, the Methodist, South Mission, the London Mission, the Y.W.C.A., and the Northern Presbyterian Mission. The school will give a short holiday at the China New Year and will continue through the spring. It may become a permanent feature of the University.

The monthly meeting of the Soochow Missionary Association was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Park yesterday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served at tea and after the social hour the meeting was addressed by Mr. Lobenstein. The subject discussed was the "China For Christ Movement" and the speaker gave a forceful presentation of the subject. An enthusiastic discussion followed the address.

The examination season is on in all the schools. The winter holidays begin in most cases the first of next week and the schools open again about the first of March.

WILSON RECOVERING

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, February 3.—An official statement says that President Wilson caught a cold a few days ago and narrowly escaped influenza. The President is steadily recovering from his old illness and is now able to walk about the second floor of the White House unassisted.

News Brevities

The February number of the British Chamber of Commerce Journal was published on Saturday and is on sale at all booksellers.

The Geo. Russell Reed Company of San Francisco, calendar for 1920, is just to hand. It is an attractive and conspicuous one made up of 12 leaves, each showing a month in squares with white figures on backgrounds of black and red. Small calendars for the previous month as well as the coming month are given on each sheet.

When R. G. Ponsford, alias A. P. Jones, of 104 Paoshan Road, failed to appear at the British Police Court yesterday morning when his case came up for remand, Magistrate G. W. King issued an order for his arrest and the forfeiture of his bail. Ponsford is charged with obtaining Tails 3,300 by false pretences while trading at the China Commercial Company.

On Commemoration Day, Thursday, the Customs House will be closed and shipment and delivery of cargo will be suspended.

An examination for apprentice pilots will be held at the Customs House on Tuesday, February 17 at 10 a.m.

Sergt. C. P. Hancock, R. G. A., who was a gunner in the 8th Co. R. G. A. before the war and a well-known Hongkong water-polo and billiard player, was recently awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

At the regular missionary prayer meeting held yesterday afternoon in Union Church Hall, Dr. Woodbridge, who has had many years' experience as a physician in the Margaret Williamson Hospital, spoke of the splendid opportunity offered to women physicians in China. Dr. Woodbridge stated that in no other country is a woman physician so

greatly in demand as in this country. Dr. Davenport, of Shantung Road Hospital, was chairman of the prayer meeting.

On the s.s. Somali yesterday Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Everall departed on a voyage which will take them to Australia, England and America. Mr. Everall is well known throughout China as a Standard Oil executive.

DR. IVY LAND COMMISSIONER

Dr. R. S. Ivy has been elected land commissioner for the Municipal year 1920-1921. The announcement is made in a municipal notification published this morning.

Movie Actor Falls From Plane, Killed

(Reuter's Service)

Los Angeles, Feb. 5.—Earl Burgess, the "Movie" star, fell 700 feet from an aeroplane while performing in making a comedy at Beverly Hills and was killed instantly.

Italian War Victims Arrive At Trieste

(Reuter's Service)

Trieste, February 3.—The Trieste Lloyd steamer Nippon has arrived here from the Far East having on board 470 Italians from provinces formerly belonging to Austria, who had been prisoners in Siberia. Among them are 8 lunatics, and 30 convicts while 31 have not yet recovered from their wounds. Three hundred and fourteen are ill and most of the remainder are affected with rheumatism.

British Statesmen Greet Clemenceau

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 8.—An Alexandria telegram says that M. Clemenceau is expected to arrive there today (Sunday). All the newspapers publish articles welcoming the "Grand Old Man of France" in the most cordial terms. Field Marshal Lord Allenby has delegated Sir Milne Chestham, Counsellor of Embassy, Cairo, and Lieut.-Col. J. K. Watson, Military Attache, Cairo, to meet M. Clemenceau on his arrival at Cairo.

POINCARÉ IN CHAMPAGNE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 8.—President Poincaré left Paris last night for Champagne, where he will present the Croix de Guerre to the towns of Chalons and Epernay today.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS

Never give a baby a sleeping draught, soothing mixture, or an opiate of any kind whatever, except by the order of a competent doctor who has seen the child. All these things are poison, and they are moreover utterly needless, while the sleep they give is unhealthy, unnatural and injurious.

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Mrs. George Froote, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, writes:—"My baby was troubled with diarrhoea, was very restless and cross, and got but very little sleep. I hardly knew what to do with her. I got a bottle of Baby's Own Tablets and after using them she could sleep well and her bowels became regular. I am much pleased with the Tablets and think them a fine medicine."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are obtainable from chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

China Has Still One Asset In Shantung

(Continued from Page 1)

of Chi and later of the Principality of Lu; under the Ming and Ching dynasty it became the capital of the province of Shantung. Stretching far in either direction from the Shantung railway are the level, splendidly farmed lands which are the backbone of Shantung's wealth. In the distance in either direction hills and mountains rise. The topography reminds one of the San Joaquin valley in California, except that the far-away mountains are not towering and show-capped.

The Chinese here as everywhere are wonderful farmers, except the like the Japanese they have never improved plants nor the domestic animals. Hence there is occasion for a great awakening among the Shantungese agriculturists, and room for a big increase in the province's productivity.

(Article IX Tomorrow)

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"Who the agents?"

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

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ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carbide Company, Ltd., 112 Nanking Rd.
American Trading Co., Ltd.

ADDING MACHINES
Barrore's Adding Machine Co., Ltd.
Addition, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Poochow Rd.
Denton Adding Machine Co., Ltd.
Hosmer & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Nelson & Co., 112 Nanking Rd.
Nelson & Co., 112 Nanking Rd.
The Office Appliances Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
The British Aluminium Co., Ltd.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
The British Medical Association, Ltd.
American Trading Co., Ltd.

BALL BEARINGS
The British Ball Bearing Co., Ltd.
The British Ball Bearing Co., Ltd.

CHANGES, GREY PAPER
American Trading Co., Ltd.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Asahi Breweries Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward H. Lippert, Ltd.
American Trading Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated and Cables, Ltd.
British Insulated and Cables, Ltd.

DANCING ELECTRICALS
Edward H. Lippert, Ltd.
American Trading Co., Ltd.

DICTIONARIES
The British Dictionary Co., Ltd.
The British Dictionary Co., Ltd.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
American Trading Co., Ltd.

DUPLICATE MACHINES
The British Duplicate Co., Ltd.
The British Duplicate Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES
Anytel Electric Co., Ltd.
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ELECTRICAL FILTS
Anytel Electric Co., Ltd.
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EXPANDED METAL
The British Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.
The British Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Anytel Electric Co., Ltd.
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FIRE PRESERVATIVES
Anytel Electric Co., Ltd.
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GLASS
The British Glass Co., Ltd.
The British Glass Co., Ltd.

BOOTS & SHOES
The British Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd.
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BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
The British Bottle & Metal Co., Ltd.
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BUILDERS' HARDWARE
The British Builders' Hardware Co., Ltd.
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BUILDING MATERIALS
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The British Building Materials Co., Ltd.

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The British Buildings, Sectional Steel Co., Ltd.
The British Buildings, Sectional Steel Co., Ltd.

BUTTER
The British Butter Co., Ltd.
The British Butter Co., Ltd.

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The British Calculating Machines Co., Ltd.
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CANDLES
The British Candle Co., Ltd.
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The British Canvas & Tarpulin Co., Ltd.
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CASH REGISTERS
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CHECK PROTECTORS
The British Check Protectors Co., Ltd.
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First Chinese Teachers Trained In Local Schools Are Given Certificates

A very interesting function, marking an epoch in the educational history of Shanghai, took place on Friday evening at the Public School for Chinese in Elgin Road, when seven Chinese schoolmasters received the parchment final certificate of the Council's Normal School, these being the first students to qualify for such a distinction.

The presentation ceremony was preceded by a social gathering and tea in the Art Room of the Public School for Chinese. Among those present were Mr. Herbert Phillips, O. B. E., British Consul, Mr. Then Tun-ho of the Chinese Educational Committee, Messrs G. S. Foster Kemp, R. G. Dowie, L. H. Turner, A. F. T. Holland, F. C. Millington, T. G. Baillie and H. Bartley, and numerous Chinese members of the staffs of the Municipal Public Schools.

Mr. Phillips, as chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, dealt in a comprehensive address with the history, functions, and aims of the Normal School. The School, he said, was entitled to a much wider reputation than it has hitherto enjoyed. He had been struck by the fact that few outside the Municipal Educational Departments were even aware of the existence of such an establishment, to say nothing of the excellent work it was carrying on and had carried on since it was founded in 1917.

TO INSTRUCT TEACHERS

The main object in starting the School was to instruct the young Chinese teachers of English in approved methods of teaching, he said. Following on an experiment by Mr. Kemp, headmaster of the Public School for Chinese, the Chinese Educational Committee approved of a scheme drawn up by the Headmasters of the Public Schools, and the result was the establishment of a Municipal Normal School in September, 1917. It was only fair to the Chinese teachers to say that they had supported the scheme from the very beginning, and commenced the work with enthusiasm. Modifications in the original plans had since been made. It was decided that to qualify for the final certificate students must hold a certificate equivalent in value to the Hongkong University Matriculation Certificate, or that certificate itself.

For students who were not at first so qualified the work had been, on the whole, hard, since the course for the Hongkong Matriculation was comprehensive, even if the standard is not high. In all there were three obligatory subjects, English, four sections; Mathematics, three sections, and classical Chinese.

It was decided that in addition to the certificate, all students must satisfy the School authorities in Psychology, the Theory and Practice of Teaching, and English; in the first and second because they are subjects of which every teacher should have a thorough knowledge, and in the third because all the students wish to be known as teachers of English. The standard of English required for the Hongkong matriculation was good enough for the ordinary

schoolboy, but not nearly high enough for the class of student for which the Normal School was catering.

WAR MADE DEMANDS

The original intention was that the work of the School should be carried on by the foreign assistant masters, under the supervision of one or other of the headmasters. But on account of the demands made by the war, the headmasters had been not only principals in rotation, but also lecturers. Now that the war is over, it is hoped to carry the original idea into effect. There had been very few changes on the staff, and that, speaking generally, made for efficiency. Mr. Kemp, Mr. Healey, and Mrs. Frost of the original staff went on leave; Mrs. Burke-Scott had been a valuable addition to the lecturers. The other members apportioned among themselves the extra work with little loss of efficiency.

The fact that the first batch of students had completed the three-years course and that seven young men had succeeded in passing for the final certificate doubtless afforded the principals and the lecturers considerable pleasure. Mr. Phillips said. It was also very gratifying to the Chinese Educational Committee of the Municipal Council that the work it approved and fostered had borne success.

Finally, before presenting the certificates, Mr. Phillips said he wished to congratulate the principals and lecturers on the success of their work, and to express the hope of all, including the Committee, that the graduates would continue the studies so well begun, and that these who had still to graduate would persevere likewise.

CERTIFICATES PRESENTED

Mr. Phillips then presented certificates to Messrs. Liu Bang-nien, F. K. Sing, Wong Yoh-yong, Hui Fung-fing, King Yen-ling, Huang Kien-shung, and Lock Sul-yung.

Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, in thanking Mr. Phillips, spoke with enthusiasm of the application and untiring zeal displayed by the successful students. For the past three years they had been devoting many hours each week to attendance at the classes, and to private study. Especially he emphasized the incalculable benefit derived by the Schools in which these young men taught. Their increasing knowledge of scientific principles had already effected a revolution in their methods of teaching.

The Municipal Council's Normal School for teachers of English was the pioneer institution of its kind in the Far East, and the community of Shanghai might well be proud of it.

It was announced that the Normal School would reopen for the coming term on Monday, March 15th, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Ex-Service Men Hosts To China Peace Delegate

(Continued from Page 1)

give and give all you have in this world. You, ex-service men, were ready to give up your lives when needed. It is this spirit of sacrifice which we wish to inculcate in our people and I am glad to say that the day is not far distant when this will be realised.

"Before we have a real family of nations, those which believe in the high ideals must be strong enough to curtail the imperialism of some nations. The imperialism of Germany and her Allies, though not obliterated is at least held at bay. But we need the assistance of the United States and other larger nations to establish democratic institutions in China.

"I hope that when you come into contact with our young men, you will impart to them this new spirit of sacrifice and service. I have high hopes that your coming will help our people and country."

MR. TANG SPEAKS

Mr. Tang Shao-yi told some interesting experiences with Mr. Hoover, the food controller, when the latter was a resident of Tientsin. During the Boxer trouble Mr. Tang Shao-yi was sheltering about 1,000 refugees in his palatial house in the Northern city, which was being bombarded by the boxers.

One day Mr. Hoover asked Mr. Tang what he could do for him and the reply was that a great deal of rice was needed for the refugees. Mr. Hoover immediately started out with a number of Chinese and acquired all the rice which had been abandoned by the shopkeepers. "It seems remarkable that the Food Controller of the United States and practically of the whole of Europe, began his experience in Tientsin 20 years ago," said Mr. Tang.

After giving a vivid description of the trip made by the Palestine Commission to Jerusalem, Captain Chafee pointed out the harmonious way in which British troops are co-operating with Americans in Palestine.

LAUDS BRITISH

"The future peace of the world depends on the harmonious co-operation between Great Britain and the United States," said Captain Chafee in part. "I do not think that Great Britain would ever want to see the United States in serious trouble without coming to her aid. There is absolutely no friction existing between British troops and Americans. The British do not want to control the place themselves. In fact, the administration has repeatedly asked the Americans the question of when the United States is ready to take over control of the city."

Lieut. Hunter stated that the British occupation of Palestine which began on December 11, 1917, under General Allenby, had accomplished the establishment of absolute justice for the natives and of the security for the people living in the region. He said that they are rebuilding the entire city and at the same time preserving all the quaint spots.

A. J. Hughes Speaks Before Quest Society

'Socialism And Government Ownership' Is Subject Of Address

Mr. A. J. Hughes addressed the Quest Society yesterday at the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, replying to the address given a fortnight ago by Mr. W. H. Emberley on the subject "Socialism and Government Ownership." Dr. Herbert Chatley presided.

Mr. Hughes expressed the belief that social and moral progress has been governed through the ages by an evolutionary force and was to a material degree dependent on natural conditions and our increasing knowledge of them. He stated he believed that history proves that conditions have continuously improved for mankind.

At considerable length the speaker went on to define phases of Socialism, contending that the better educated Socialists are prepared to work with the existing order and by an ever growing influence produce changes that will be in keeping with their ideas. He added, however, that there is a large body of Socialists who admit of no compromise with the existing order, but would achieve their ends by force. He asserted that this class constitutes a menace to society.

He expressed the belief in conclusion that the social organisation of today exists because it has slowly been evolved from more or less uncontrollable that have been largely directed for the benefit of humanity by men of superior intellectual education and morals.

Mr. Emberley made a short reply to arguments the speaker had advanced after which a general discussion ensued.

Mr. Luyt Admitted To British Court

Mr. L. William Luyt was yesterday admitted to practise in the British Supreme Court by Judge Sir Haviland de Sausmarez. The Crown Advocate, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson introduced Mr. Luyt. He said that on the 4th of April, 1904, Mr. Luyt was admitted to practise as an attorney, notary and conveyancer of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. On April 26, 1906, he was admitted to practise as an attorney to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal and during the years 1904-1906 continued to practise in the said

courts which, under the provisions of the South African Acts, 1909, later became merged in the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Mr. Wilkinson added that Mr. Luyt had practised in South Africa, and that an affidavit as to his qualifications had been filed by Mr. A. G. Mossop.

Red Cross Officers Speak Tomorrow To Saturday Club

Captain Chafee And Lieut. Hunter Will Tell Of Work In Near East

Captain E. B. Chafee and Lieut. Allen A. Hunter of the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine and the Near East will be the speakers at a meeting of the Saturday Club to be held at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow at 10 a.m. Mr. C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate to the Versailles peace conference, is to preside. It will be the 48th meeting of the club.

Captain Chafee is to speak on "With the American Red Cross in Jerusalem" and Lieut. Hunter is to deliver an address on "Arabia, the New Nation."

The meeting will be open to friends of members and will close promptly at 1:50 o'clock. Reservations may be made with Secretary George A. Flitch, 120 Szechuen Road.

STUDENTS SPEAK

Miss Grace Yang, secretary of the Women Returned Students' Club gave a lecture on "The Strength of China" at the Wu Feng Girls' School Saturday and yesterday. Miss Eling Tong spoke on "Patriotism" at the Chi Sue Girls' School. Both young ladies are active in the Returned Students' Club which has started its program of lecturing to the older school girls and the women of the various churches on current topics relating to China's modern problems. In this they are following their own program of disseminating useful information as well as co-operating with the popular educational movement, and have thus far met with very favorable receptions.

Next Tuesday at 61 Range Road, the Returned Students will have their monthly meeting when modern Chinese poems will be read by Mrs. Mei, president of

the Club. English translations of the most popular of Chinese songs will be given. This will be a combination business and literary meeting, when a series of topics will be announced for the members to write papers on various subjects of contemporary feminine interest.

Unclaimed Telegrams

- Great Northern Telegraph Co. January
- 1.—Mr. Thomas, Astor House, Peking.
 - 2.—Wolkow, Astor, Chefoo.
 - 3.—Teak, Vladivostok.
 - 4.—Madame Yvroad, Hotel Palace, Peking.
 - 5.—Herald, Kobe.
 - 6.—Friedman, Autoparty, Tokio.
 - 7.—Low Mor, Astor House, Yokohama.
 - 8.—Wangweiching, Flamingo, Chefoo.
 - 9.—Gindling, Kalee, Taingtau.
 - 10.—12 Quinsan Garden, Bellat-sky, Yokohama.
 - 11.—Treaster, Tokio.
 - 12.—Radwan, Kalee Hotel, Vladivostok.
 - 13.—Shihainin, Yokohama.
 - 14.—Grotsky, Savoy, Vladivostok.
 - 15.—Davidoff, Agency, Vladivostok.
 - 16.—Kingwha (2 Telegrams).
 - 17.—Laurent, Vladivostok.
 - 18.—Cheldon, Nagasaki.
 - 19.—Crescent, Kobe.
 - 20.—Joe Aronson, Carlton Cafe, Shimonoseki.
 - 21.—Joseph Brown, Kobe.
 - 22.—Berlowitz, Moji.
 - 23.—Retransmitted From Hongkong, Yokohama, Palge, Inabeor, New York.

- February
- 1.—Ward Ten, Woosung, Koshuzenra.
 - 2.—Bordenchous 42, Harbin.
 - 3.—North, Malsen, Andersen Meyer (3 Telegrams.) Shamen.
 - 4.—Schwarz, American Consulate, Hongkong.
 - 5.—Chanson, Osaka.
 - 6.—Eastbank, Hongkong.
 - 7.—Retransmitted From Osaka, Umesawa C/O Horyokan, Hankow.
 - 8.—Kerbyclough, C/O Kalee, Osaka.

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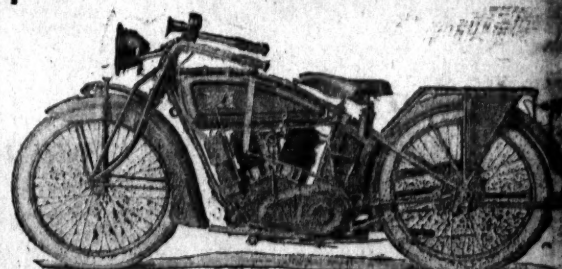
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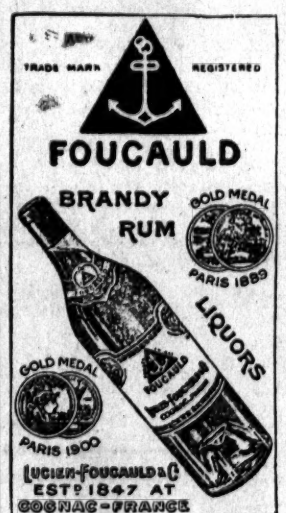
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American Workers Planning Strenuous Election Campaign

The report of the interview with the Major was considered by the members of the assembly. More fiery speeches were made and suggestions for action were made. At the close of this morning was a general approval of the suggestion was made by certain sections of the parade by applause. More agitators mounted the impromptu platforms, tables commandeered by the troops for them at a nearby tea-shop. Soldiers were gathered into small groups and addressed by Volunteer orators. They were told how German militarism had destroyed the Prussian empire and how North China was following the footsteps of Prussia. They listened with interest and some of them even assured the students

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Berlin, February 3.—The *Zwoelfuhrblatt* learns that Japan has intimated that the ex-Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, would not be persona grata as German representative at Tokio.

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The Fires of Hate—By Rose Henderson.

BELOW were the gray depths that lay slumbering and mysterious beyond the cliff's ragged edge. Above was the clear, calm, interminable blue. Cum Ventura crouched in the warm land, leaning her head against the rough rock at her side. Behind her were thick short cactus bushes growing in scattered clumps, and back of these the sides of the mountain rose, steep, jagged and barren. The rock was warm against her cheek though the sun was an hour below the Gaudaloupe peaks and the cactus shadows were growing darker on the long slopes. The air seemed heavy with silence. No bird sang. A vinegerone slipped under a stone at the edge of the cliff.

The girl sat quietly, her head bowed. The heavy, dark brows were bound with bands of glittering beads. Away in the distance sounded the faint tinkle of sheep-bells and the dull barking of a dog. At these sounds the girl raised her head. She snatched from her neck a small round locket, stared at the trinket a moment as it lay in her hand, and then flung it over the cliff into the chasm below. Her slim brown face was flushed; her eyes were large with pain, but there were no tears in them.

"So it meant not anything to him—not anything," she muttered. The truth was slowly becoming real to her, and it came with the weight of death itself. It was hard

Love's Kin

By VINCENT G. PERRY.

MERLE LAWRENCE and Bob French were just suited to one another—Edith Burke and her husband Fred were sure of it. Merle was Edith's best friend and Bob and Fred were inseparable. Merle was coming to pay Edith the first visit since she had become Mrs. Burke, and Edith was very anxious that she make a favorable impression on Bob.

"I wonder if being a match-maker just this once," she confessed to her husband.

"Impossible!" Fred exclaimed decidedly. "Why impossible? Aren't they both just fine?"

"Bob would make a good husband for any girl if he would only settle down, but he is just that way now. He has so many girl friends he couldn't possibly marry one without breaking the hearts of half a dozen others."

"Yes; and isn't Merle just the same way?" Edith tossed her head confidently. "She always did have more boy friends than all the rest of our college class put together, and she is the only one that isn't married yet. Wouldn't it be dreadful if he became an old maid? I am worried about it. She has never met Bob, and if we could get them interested in one another it would be splendid for both of them. She has the fullest heart and the most sympathetic nature."

"So has Bob," Fred was silent for a moment and then exclaimed. "I have it! Couldn't we get them to sympathize with one another? Sympathy is the kin to love, you know."

"How could we arrange it?" Edith was never sure of any one's plans save her own. "Neither of them have anything that requires sympathy."

"Let's invent something then." Their heads were soon busy forming a plan.

"It's worth trying, even if we do offend most of our friends," Edith cried in delight when the course of action had been definitely decided upon. "We must make sure that the guests at our house-party comprise only girls Bob does not know and only men Merle has not met."

Merle arrived and the week slipped quickly by. Edith was engrossed in the entertainment of her guest, having little time to review the plan with Fred, but she understood the part she was to play and knew Fred would not fail her. Merle glided in house-parties, and when the time came for the guests to arrive she was quite impatient.

"Have you invited any nice men, Edith, dear?" she asked while they were dressing to receive.

"Plenty of them, dear, and one particularly nice fellow, Bob French. He is very handsome, Edith, but I believe the poor boy has had some disappointment in his life, for he doesn't seem to care for the ladies. Fred doesn't think that; he thinks it is the fault of the girls, and says they neglect Bob shamefully. I can't see how that can be, for he is so handsome and entertaining. I wonder if you would mind being nice to him for Fred's sake. You might not make much progress, but if any girl can bring him out of himself it is you. Perhaps Fred is right and the girls do neglect Bob."

"Poor fellow! He is very good looking," Merle showed the desired interest.

"Yes, very!" Edith's tone was quite serious, but she was afraid she would have to laugh.

Bob was one of the first to arrive and Fred lost no time in getting in his work.

"I've got a dandy-looking girl here, Bob; a friend of Mrs. Burke's," he confided. "I wonder if you would mind helping us entertain her. You

to believe after the beautiful dreams—so hard. There would be nothing more to be happy about. She would have to marry Petro as her father wished. Duro, her pony, and the new saddle would be his. He would beat the little Duro when he was drunk, and her, too, he would beat her, of course, when he was jealous and angry."

At the thought of the ugly Mexican suitor her face broke into quick angry frowns. She pulled her long braids over her shoulders. Pierre had patted them once as she rode behind him and she had blushed foolishly. She hated herself for those blushes. And when his hand had chanced to touch hers on the saddle-bow, or when he had leaned over her, helping her to read the English books, she had trembled with a new and delicious joy.

She had taught him to know the desert and the mountains. He was often reckless in his ignorance. Once with her lips she had drawn the blood from a rattlesnake bite on his arm, and Pierre had called her a brave little nurse. They had ridden for hours, for days together under the open sky. Often they had sat here among the rocks before the cliff. He had called it "the edge of the world." Once when she stood very near the perilous brink he had caught her back suddenly, tenderly, and her head had rested for a moment on his

might find it hard, for she has never had a real beau in her life; seems to be one of those rare jewels passed over. I haven't the least idea why, for she has wonderful eyes and a heavenly complexion—a real beauty in every way. She went to school with Edith and they think the world of one another. If you are attentive to her it surely will please my wife."

"I would do anything for Edith," Bob smiled. "So this wallflower blooms fairly, does she? Pretty and never had a lover! Maybe she has never found her ideal. How does my hair look, Fred?"

"Fine!" Fred gulped back a laugh.

After the night's entertainment was over Merle started on the subject Edith was anxious to hear.

"Like Bob French, and he is as nice as he is handsome," Merle began. "I wonder if it was a pretty girl who flitted him. I remembered what you said about him being unaccustomed to girls, and I acted as reserved as I could until he got used to me. Did you notice how close he sat before the evening was over, and how I didn't dance with another person? I couldn't bear to think of him being left out of a dance, and he dances beautifully, too."

Bob was telling very much the same thing to Fred. "She dances wonderfully," he enthused, after a long, detailed account of the night's events. "I'm going to make sure she doesn't lack a partner while I am here. She is pretty, more than pretty! Just think what some fellow had missed in neglecting her."

The Burkes watched the progress of their plan with delight. After the house-party broke up it was surprising how often Bob found his way to their home, and how Merle lost all taste for any pleasure outside of his company. The object of the plan was reached almost before the match-makers were ready for it. Merle and Bob announced their intention of being married as soon as possible.

After the wedding the Burkes gave a reception in honor of the bride and groom. They were not so careful in their choice of guests this time. That was why Merle was surprised to find Bob was so popular with the girls. Bob got the surprise of his life, too, when he slipped Merle in the centre of a group of young men, bawling their fate at being cast aside. He sought out Fred Burke for an explanation.

"Edith will explain," Fred said, seeking an avenue of escape. Merle had reached Edith first, and they arrived just in time to hear her pouring out her troubles.

"Why, at least four of the girls have told me they considered themselves as next thing to engaged to Bob. The hateful things! I thought you said he was a poor, lonely fellow with a sorrow."

"Here is Bob, now," Edith smiled. "Let him explain."

Fred helped him out.

"It is all the fault of friend wife and me," he confessed. "We knew you both were just suited to one another, and we thought we would give you a chance to find this out for yourselves, so we got all your old flames out of the way and invented the sympathy yarns to get you together long enough to become acquainted. Surely you don't want to get a divorce already, do you?"

The bride and groom eyed one another doubtfully for a moment. The tears had started in Merle's eyes, but her face was the first to light up with a smile, and Bob's followed suit. He held out his arms and she found her way into them.

"Indeed we don't," they cried together.

shoulder. Together they had felt the twilight come.

She had listened to his talk of his own people, of the cold Winters, the snow, the sleighing and the strange, noisy cities. She had listened with her heart beating fast, her eyes upon his face and her ears filled with the music of his voice. They had seen the stars come into the deep dark sky and had watched the blue and purple shadows that cling along the "edge of the world" after sunset. Once a mountain lion had crept upon them and Pierre had shot the creature with her gun. He was careless about weapons himself, and often went unarmed even after nightfall.

Then he had gone away. His letter came explaining his hasty leaving. He would come back soon. How she wept over the letter and the desolate loneliness that

"He shall not go," she repeated. She sprang to her feet with a swift, easy grace. She was strong and supple and closely knit. Her slender, rounded figure was as full of life as an antelope's. It was this abounding vigor that had attracted the man she had grown to love. It had held him in spite of the difference in their breeding. Sometimes its grip was stronger than the call of generations of civilization and environment. She was so simply and so wholly a woman. And her mind was ready and eager to follow his.

Sometimes he had wondered if she might not learn his way of life, but that was only when he had grown delirious with the sense of her. When he had weighed the matter in soberer moments he knew that this was impossible, that it would mean his coming to her level in the end.

stealthily out of the tall of her eye. It was creeping forward with a sneaking, cat-like movement, but it was not coming directly toward her. The girl's head turned, following the animal's advance, but her body was still like the stiff, motionless cactus beside her. Her fingers tightened their grip on the knife and the breath came noiselessly through her parted lips. In a flash her mind took in every detail of the situation, the yawning chasm a few feet in front of her, the ragged mountain at her back and the crouching beast advancing stealthily over the sand. All the fierceness and cunning of the desert-born animal was reflected in the tense suppleness of her pose.

Only one thing puzzled her, and that was the direction of the panther's advance. She was losing the yellow form in the deeper bushes at her back. Suddenly



Her Fingers Tightened Their Grip on the Knife and the Breath Came Noiselessly Through Her Parted Lips.

came with his absence. But he would come back, and she waited. She had borne her father's drunken scolding and Petro's hateful presence, and she had been the happy through it all. Now the thought of her happiness was more bitter than the memory of her misery. He had come back and it meant nothing to him. He had played with her and then cast her aside, as she would gather a yellow poppy in the mountains and throw it away, thirsty and helpless, on the hot sand. The girl's breast heaved, her eyes glowed, little points of light scintillating in their still depths. She knitted her low dark brows and pulled the small silver-handled knife from her belt.

"He shall not go back," she said, softly. Her fingers stole along the sharp blade, testing its keen edge, and her lips parted in a cunning smile. It was the kind of smile that flashed across old Diego's heavy lips when he was not drunk enough to be stupid and not sober enough to be lazy. Cum had hated her father for that smile. Once he had stabbed a half-breed cow-puncher because the man refused to trade ponies with him, and Cum watched the wretch reel from his saddle, cursing. She had forgotten the ugly horror of it now and remembered only the quick, soft thrust of the knife.

Upon his return to the plains he had steeled his heart against her and she had felt the change in her first keen look. The desert wilderness had not robbed her of the subtle intuitions of her sex. He did not see the fires of her hate. She hid them under the heavy-lashed eyelids, and she stifled the hot pain in her breast. But the fires of hate were burning and the pain in her breast was not dead. Twilight was creeping up the long valley and the girl's figure was blurred against the dull background.

"He shall not go," she said again, and gazed over the edge of the cliff where the tiny gold locket had gone.

Then suddenly she stood erect listening. There was the quick, soft steps of padded feet among the cactus bushes, a rustle, and a low growl that sent a chill through the girl's warm veins. She sprang to her feet, lithe, quick-eyed and alert. There was no mistaking the sound. It was a panther. She felt in anticipation the sudden crushing of mouth and claws upon her, and every muscle was nerve for resistance. But the beast seemed to be parrying an assault, and she peered into the cactus jungle at her back.

Through the branches of a dwarf saguaro she caught sight of a long, tense body crouched close above the ground. She watched it

there was a scuffling and snapping in the shadows, a man's low curse and the ripping of the panther's claws against coarse clothing. In a moment two bodies rolled struggling on the ground beside the girl. She saw the man's arms tense and knotted against the beast's shaggy breast. She saw his brown hair.

"Pierre, Pierre," she cried, breathlessly. He, too, had been lingering at the old trysting place.

The claws were buried in the man's shoulder, the grinning mouth was reaching for his throat, but the brown arms with their rigid muscles held the creature back. The man's strength was being tested to the uttermost. His body swayed above the brute's. His hands clutched the straining neck. They came nearer, almost against the girl's feet. She saw the man's arms bloody with cuts and scratches, his face white, his teeth set; she could hear his hoarse breathing. As they turned toward her she plunged the knife into the panther's throat.

The angered beast whirled about suddenly, dropped the man's shoulders and sprang upon his new enemy. The girl crumpled under his weight, the knife fell, her hands clutched blindly at the open jaws. The man jumped to his feet. The panther leaped forward against the girl's body, and the two, struggling together, lurched over the cliff's edge and disappeared. The man

flung himself on the ground and calling wildly, leaned over the inscrutable depths.

But the girl did not answer. Her last glimpse of the world was a confused blur, the jagged cliff's edge and the sky's dull crimson

whirling madly, and then the blue and purple depths rushing upward as her feet left the earth. And on the sand at the rock's edge the silver-handled knife lay dusty and blood stained.

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Sleeping Beauty's Diary

By HILDA MORRIS.

RICHARD was on a furlough and visiting his mother at Rockley. It was not a particularly interesting place, or, at least, it did not seem so to him. The hotel was a small one and the guests few, due probably to the stringencies of wartime. There was no one to go fishing with, no one to swim with and no jolly young people. Altogether, he was having a rather stupid time. But Richard was a dutiful son, so he succeeded, almost, in convincing himself that the pleasure of being with his mother made up for everything else.

However, there were times, such as the mid-afternoons when his mother napped, that the place bored him unbearably. He was used to the jolly comradeship of the camp, and lonely sports did not cheer him up any; they only deepened his melancholy. He wanted something to happen, something exciting!

So, at the end of a week, it gave him a distinct thrill to find something upon the beach. It was a very lonely part of the beach, where one would not have expected to find anything, but there, lying at his feet, was a small red morocco book. Richard picked it up and examined it curiously. The very first page only served to deepen his curiosity. Across it was written in an unmistakably girlish hand:

Nancy Jane Albright,
Her Diary.

Now, diaries are sacred things, especially girls' diaries. Richard knew this very well, but as he turned the pages the little book looked so alluring, so full of the youth that he was pining for, that he argued with himself that it was necessary to look into it just a little way, else how could he tell who Miss Nancy Jane Albright was and return the book to her? It seemed less gully to read a random page than to start at the beginning and go through it systematically, so he began at a place that looked especially interesting.

"Dear old diary! I wish I had something more than 'Bright and fair' to put into you, but I haven't. Nothing has happened all day. Nothing, that is, except three meals and a nap and Aunt Maggie's marketing in the village. There hasn't been a single young person, not even a minister, on my horizon for days and days. If I had known that a place could be so lonely and stupid, in spite of the most wonderful beach in the world and simply perfect weather, I should have stayed at home. Now, however, I shall have to make the best of it. Aunt Maggie is a dear, if she is deaf as a bat and too old for her years. She expects me to stay with her all Summer, so, of course, I'll have to. But when I think of all the good times they are having at home, dances and tennis tournaments and picnics, it seems as though I simply couldn't stand it! I'm a baby, diary, and doubtless this discipline is good for me, but I hate it!"

"Good morning, diary! You are the only person there is to say good morning to. I have to shout it to Aunt Maggie. Something happened to-day. I saw a young person, a man. Of course, you know that there aren't any at Rockley this season, so it must have been a creature of my imagination; but I thought I saw a soldier in khaki. He looked tall and fine as the soldier of romance, and he looked just as lonesome as he could be. If he was a real person I'm mighty sorry for him; he must be lonely, too. He can't be stopping at any of the other cottages. I know the people in the few that are opened, and they are all nice old ladies with companions, like auntie, or else tired business women, who go round in middy blouses trying to forget that they wear spectacles and are no longer young. I'm sure he can't belong to any of them; he must be at the hotel. I wonder if he could possibly be as lonely as I am?"

"Diary, diary, I saw the soldier again! He is not a figment of my imagination; he is flesh and blood and khaki. He's a lieutenant, too, with nice black hair and a thoroughly satisfactory pair of shoulders. Well, I shall never see him again, I suppose, but it has cheered me up a lot just to know that

young people do still exist, and I am not the only one left in the world. I have begun to feel sort of like an enchanted princess or sleeping beauty, as though it would need some magic thing to wake me up. And the magic thing would not have to be so extraordinary, either. Just being friends with a nice boy again might do it. Oh, well, such things will never be, at least not until I go home in the Fall. Thank you, whatever fates there are, for letting me have such a satisfying glimpse of a man, anyway."

Richard closed the little book, suddenly conscious that he had trespassed a great deal more than he had any right to do. Who was this girl, anyway, and why had he not seen her? The people in the cottages had impressed him exactly as they had her; he had been conscious of no desire to seek their acquaintance. But to think that there was a girl here all this time and he had not known it! Where and how had she seen him? He was suddenly conscious of a very strong desire to meet this girl; she would undoubtedly be jolly and—pretty. Of course, no one but a pretty girl could write like that. Well, he had her name and her book. It would be a simple matter, now, to find out where she lived, return it and make her acquaintance. He put it into his pocket with sudden determination, and started back down the beach toward the hotel.

Now, the beach at Rockley is rocky, hence the name. And as Richard passed one of the huge boulders which lay in his path he was conscious of a glimmer of color, bright rose. He looked again. There, in the shadow of the protecting stone, lay a girl, asleep. She looked very young, and her pink-clad figure, utterly relaxed against the gray-white sand, very alluring. Richard came closer and stood looking down at her. Her hair was black, and long black lashes curled against the faint pink of her cheeks. She was sound asleep, her breath came regularly and she did not stir.

There could be no doubt that this was Miss Nancy Jane Albright. If only she would wake up, so that he could get acquainted. But she didn't, and Richard feared to startle her if he awakened her suddenly. The phrase in her diary recurred to him: "I feel like an enchanted princess or a sleeping beauty." Well, she looked like one, too. Richard stood debating what to do next. Of course, he could have laid the diary down beside her and gone away, but then there would have been no way to make her acquaintance. He put the little red book back into his pocket and turned away. Perhaps, if he loitered about awhile, she might wake up. But as he climbed over a nearby boulder a rock slipped and fell with a clatter. The girl sat up, rubbing her eyes.

"Goodness!" she said. "What was that? How you frightened me!"

And she sat looking at him with round eyes of the deepest, darkest blue in the world.

"I'm very sorry," Richard said, contritely. "I didn't mean to disturb you. But, you see—I found something that belongs to you, I think. Are you Miss Nancy Jane Albright?"

She nodded.

"Well, then, here is your diary. I found it over there by the Point. I'm Richard Starr."

That was, of course, only the beginning. Since the Sleeping Beauty was awake, he had to stay and talk to her. And it was not very long before she was thoroughly awake, as youth can only awaken when it meets youth. They sat there a long, long time, talking of everything under the sun, moving when the tide drove them back and wandering slowly home when it was too late for tea.

"To-morrow at ten!" Richard said as he bade her good-by. "I'll bring a lunch from the hotel and we can have a grand picnic. Do you know, I'm awfully glad you happened to lose that diary!"

"Miss Albright cast down her eyes for a moment.

"I'm glad you are," she said. "I had an awful time deciding just where would be the best place to leave it, and when you did find it I was simply petrified for fear that you were going away without waking me up at all! You see—I was only playing the game of Sleeping Beauty!"

New Recipes for the Housewife

Rice Flour Dumplings.

MIX and sift $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup wheat flour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Mix to a soft dough with milk or water. Drop from tip of spoon into boiling stew and cook about 15 minutes.

Baked Salt Fish.

SOAK a piece of salt fish in cold water. Then simmer until tender, drain and flake. Mix 2 cups cold mashed potatoes with 2 cups of milk, 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons butter and salt and pepper to taste. Add the flaked fish, turn into a greased pan and bake about 30 minutes.

Vegetable Stew.

COOK 5 or 6 small carrots, 4 small onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup leeks, 6 small white turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup saltfish and 1 cup potatoes in cup of fat (butter substitute or drippings) until brown. Add 1 cup tomatoes and 2 cups water. Season with 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper and 1 teaspoon paprika. Season more highly if you wish. Simmer gently until tender, adding more boiling water as necessary. About 15 minutes before serving drop small dumplings made of rice and wheat flour into the stew and continue cooking, without removing cover.

Spice Cake.

CREAM 7 tablespoons of shortening, mixing thoroughly. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn syrup and 2 well-beaten eggs. Mix and sift $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Add alternately with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk to the first mixture. Add 1 cup seeded and chopped raisins and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded citron (raisins and citron should be dredged with a little of the flour). Mix well, turn into greased and floured cake pans and bake in a moderate oven.

How Geraldine Farrar Lost 50 Pounds

The Suit of Silver Armor That Made the Grand Opera Prima Donna Build Up to Carry It As Joan of Arc and the Mysterious Pills—(One Pink, One White)—That Scaled Her Down Again From the

Maid's Husky Weight

IN one short year Geraldine Farrar, the internationally admired prima donna of the Metropolitan Grand Opera, has deliberately put on and as deliberately taken off fifty pounds of very fair flesh.

Through this unusual feat Miss Farrar stands as a lesson both for those who have too little and want more and those who have too much and desire less. Some women have made themselves plump in a year; some have made themselves thin—but heretofore none is known to the annals of science to have accomplished both in the twelve months. Putting on and taking off flesh as readily as one puts on or takes off a coat is something distinctly new.

Most of all is she a beacon of hope to opera lovers who have grown weary of seeing starving Mimis dying of consumption in La Boheme and weighing 200 pounds and more while passing away; or of Marguerites supposed to be wasting away in prison and looking like the corn-fed heroines of the heroic past; tired, too, of Brunhildas—who really ought to be heavy ladies but who look like the before taking exhibits of dyspepsia nostrums.

What a comfort, what a conservation of illusion and ideals it would be to have opera singers who could dress their skeletons for their roles just as they dress their bodies for those same interpretations.

Most grand opera singers do not seem to care whether they look their parts or not. But Miss Farrar does not think that a voice alone can carry a part, nor that, off the operatic stage, acting alone can carry it, either. The image in the eye of the beholder seems to her as important as the song in the ear.

Miss Farrar had what might be called a medium figure. She was able to wear the diaphanous veillings of a Camille and look as though she were really wasting away. At the same time she could put on the more husky garments of the unhappy Queen in "The Love of the Three Kings" and still appear neither too heavy nor too light.

But from the operatic stage Miss Farrar descended into motion pictures. She became there a Joan of Arc. The main costume of Joan is a suit of silvered armor. Now if this armor had been on the operatic stage it would have been cleverly silvered paper mache and of no particular weight. But the motion picture camera is a fiend for reality. The suit Miss Farrar had to wear was not real silver, but it was silvered metal, and when she put it on she felt her shoulders sag and her knees bend and a general and painful feeling of carrying a load greater than she could bear.

And no wonder, for the armor weighed exactly eighty pounds!

To carry around eighty pounds upon one and be as swift and full of gestures and as light upon her feet as necessary developed into a very serious problem for Miss Farrar. Joan could have carried eighty pounds and probably twice that without flinching—but she was a country-bred girl used to hard work. Miss Farrar is more or less a hot-house product like all the modern opera prima donnas. Her muscles were not used to any such weight as this. In the heaviest of her roles the heaviest of her garments, taken in all, probably did not aggregate more than fifteen pounds. The heaviest of her coats and street apparel would not amount to more than twenty-five pounds.

In her picture the prima donna had to lead her troops, inspire them to action by her own heroism, scale walls, jump moats and so on and so on. The average person would find it difficult to frisk and frolic about with a forty-pound sack of flour on their backs. Imagine, then, the difficulty with two such burdens. Miss Farrar had to pose for at least six weeks, and there would be takes and retakes. Yet she could bear the weight of that armor only a few minutes at a time!

There was only one thing to do—grow up to the armor.

Miss Farrar began to exercise. Also she ate all the things she liked—gravies and puddings, bread and butter and sweets. She ate whenever she was hungry and a little oftener. She slept nine hours a day at least. In a month she fitted the inside of the armor at every point, and was able to act in it for two hours at a time without the slightest fatigue or discomfort. And as the days went on she could have gone, if necessary, like the ancient knights, for days on end without changing her clothes.



Geraldine Farrar After She Lost Her Fifty Pounds and Geraldine in the Maid of Orleans Armor That She Plumped Up to Carry Comfortably.

There came the first private showing of the picture, and, incidentally, the first time that Miss Farrar had seen how the camera portrayed her. It was Bobbie Burns who mourned—

"Oh wad some power the giffie gie us To see ourselves as others see us."

Few of us know how we look. Even the sight of ourselves in our mirrors does not show us—and this is proven by the fact that when we approach a mirror, not knowing that it is a mirror, the image that we see therein seems to be that of a perfect stranger, and it is with a distinct shock that at last we realize that the strange person who seemed to be someone else, is really ourselves. When that happens the strangeness vanishes and the reflected figure is covered over with the illusion again of our own conception of ourselves.

But the motion picture is different. Therein the actors do, literally, see themselves as others see them, and when Miss Farrar saw herself she gasped.

Could that be actually her face, so broad, with a suspicion of jowls? Were those high, fat shoulders hers? That mountainous chest and those husky arms Geraldine's? Unquestionably they were. Miss Farrar was seeing herself as others saw her.

Visions of her operatic roles flashed through her mind—the fat Mimis that she

detested, the over-plumped Madame Butterflies whose efforts to touch the floor with their foreheads were so humorously pathetic, and who were in constant danger of rolling over like a ball every time they sank to their knees. Could it be that she had joined the ranks? Her eyes told her that she certainly had.

She had grown up to Joan of Arc's armor. Now she had to go back to the gauzes of Camille and the thin silks of Butterfly. How could she do it—and quickly?

It happened that afternoon Laura Hope Crewes, a lovely leading woman who had been very plump and grown less so, called on Miss Farrar. The prima donna stated her problem. Miss Crewes mentioned a specialist well known to stage and society folk; the one, indeed, who had thinned down ex-President Cleveland 105 pounds in one year. She called upon him. "I won't diet, I must keep my strength, and I won't exercise any more, because see what it has done to me. I want to be like and thin and willowy again."

"Who asked you to exercise?" she said he asked. He prescribed the twin pills, white and pink, and told her to take them each night and report to him. That was all. On July 31 she stepped diffidently upon the

weighing scales. She knew she could wear the same clothes she did before she expended into Joan. But—her doubts ended when her fascinated eyes followed the register of the scales. She had weighed 185 pounds. She weighed 139 pounds!

To the writer of this article Miss Farrar declared that she had never been better in her life. She had experienced no discomfort, had not been ill for a moment. She maintained her new weight. In fact, it diminished by four pounds. She still takes the pink and white pills when there are signs of increasing girth or weight. Within the year she had gained and lost fifty pounds.

"My strength has not been in the least lessened. The treatment is harmless. I am an exceedingly active being. I am up and about at six in the morning and don't stop until twelve, and I love it. Energy is life."

But while Miss Farrar felicitates herself and her friends felicitate her upon the coup, there are memories of others who have rid themselves of many pounds and deplore it.

Not all remedies for reducing obesity seem to turn out well. Louise Dresser took a fat cure and suffered from impaired

health. After her experience she said: "I will never take another internal remedy for fat. Not if I weigh 400 pounds and am as big as a house."

Harry Woodruff, the handsome perennial juvenile actor had a serious illness which he attributed to a fat cure which he had taken. He died about a year later. Whatever the drugs were that Woodruff took he always attributed to them the wrecking of his health.

Explaining his ideas about obesity, the doctor who treated Miss Farrar said: "I hold that not even a man six feet tall should weigh over 185 pounds. If he does, some organ is at fault or his condition is the cause. He or she who is emaciated suffers from some abnormal condition of the organs of elimination. Such disease is the cause, just the same as it is with fat people. One physical condition causes emaciation, another fat."

"The first essential thing by which the mode of treatment must be determined in every case is the state of the kidneys. The means of cure must be regulated by the healthfulness or debility of those vital organs. There are three important causes of obesity. The first is artificial heat, the second is sleep, and the third, and above all, an abnormal condition of the kidneys. The last is the essential factor."

"Lethargy, drowsiness and sleep are potential factors. Never nap. Never sleep over seven hours, and, if you reduce that number to six, all the better. Sleep is simply the relaxation of the muscles and nerves—then only sleep in moderation, as well as exercise. Indolence of mind and somnolence of body are always associated with obesity. Sleep always superinduces obesity when indulged in to excess."

"Women in Oriental countries when in preparation for being made the prizes of the harem are made to sleep as much as possible. They are not allowed to walk about, are forced to drink olive oil; are fattened up with figs, sugar cane and palm oil nuts, and, above all, they take warm baths."

"Nothing is gained in the end by the usual sweating and dieting system. As a reduction takes place your physique becomes different from what it was. As certain organs undergo great changes gradually as from time to time, the treatment should correspond. Violent exercise creates an unnatural desire for food and drink. What you have lost in weight the adipose cells at once glean from the return to the former quantities of solids and liquids necessary to appease the ravenous appetite."

"Thus the don't-eatthis and the don't eat that theory of dieting cannot meet with approval for in the end nothing is gained thereby. Once more I repeat, that when you must eat after dieting your fat is all back and more, too, in an abnormal condition."

"It is possible to reduce or put on any one, 100 pounds in weight. I have done it with several. A physician has to watch the organs, note their action and handle his patients as he finds them and do it right. From my experience I would say that about a year would not be too long a time to reduce or put on 100 pounds. To do it properly, ten to twelve pounds a month are a fair average."

Two Studies of Prima Donna Farrar Before and After. At the Right the Strong Armed, Full Cheeked, Fat Shouldered Phase as Joan of Arc; at the Left the Charming Lean and "Jowl-less" Contours of Her Face and Her Sloping Shoulders When She Had Lost Her Surplus Weight.



"To reduce my fat patients I always insist on their living and sleeping in cool rooms, never putting a superabundance of covers

on them at night, and especially avoiding dressing in clothes of too great warmth."

"I wish to forcibly impress upon you that I have no faith in dieting unless overeating is the cause. Stimula similibus treatment is often necessary. Diet at no time unless you believe that excessive eating is the foundation of your obese troubles. There are occasions when dieting is actually no good, for excessive dieting may be the cause."

"As most fat people want to follow a diet, whatever I may urge to the contrary, I will suggest a small bill of fare."

DIETING MENU

BREAKFAST—One cup of tea or coffee, with milk or sugar, six ounces; three slices of stale bread or three ounces butter, 1 ounce; two eggs, or two or three ounces of either meat or fish.

DINNER—Meat or fish, eight ounces; vegetables, such as spinach, cabbage, string beans, asparagus, tomatoes or beet tops, and farinaceous food, rice, hominy, etc., four ounces; salad, with plain dressing, two ounces; fruit ad libitum; wines, hock or claret, in moderation.

SUPPER OR LUNCH—Two eggs or lean meat, six ounces; salad, radishes or pickles, one ounce; one slice of stale bread or one ounce; fruit, four ounces; light wines in moderation.

"My advice is that you exercise in moderation. Easy walking is the best of all. But don't overdo it. When tired stop right away, for it then becomes work and not exercise."

"Nothing is gained in the end by the usual sweating and dieting system. As a reduction takes place your physique becomes different from what it was. As certain organs undergo great changes gradually as from time to time, the treatment should correspond. Violent exercise creates an unnatural desire for food and drink. What you have lost in weight the adipose cells at once glean from the return to the former quantities of solids and liquids necessary to appease the ravenous appetite."

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Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
The China Press
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1920

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Municipal Notification

No. 2674

Election of Councillors and
Land Commissioner

Notice is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1920-21—

Messrs. A. E. Algar.
C. M. Bain.
M. Benjamin.
E. T. Byrne.
Lieut.-Col. P. A. Cox, O.B.E.
G. T. M. Edkins.
S. Fessenden.
D. Goh.
A. J. Hughes.
W. P. Lamb.
J. F. Macgregor.
H. A. Macintyre.
W. B. O. Middleton.
Dr. S. A. Ransom.
Mr. A. Brooke Smith.

The Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17. No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified Ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations, and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—
The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.
Notice is hereby also given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by landowners, is in accordance with Article VII of the Land Regulations considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1920/21.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 6, 1920.

LOST

A Bill of Lading, No. 142, for 17 cases of unbranded Walnuts, marked "S. S. Imported from Hankow, by S. S. Kiangshin, trip No. 33, eight cases have already been taken delivery and leaving a balance of nine, has been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said Bill, as its loss and nullification have been declared at the China Merchants S. N. Co., and a duplicate one is being issued.

SUNG DAH Co.
(生大行白)

Shanghai, February 10, 1920.

Chinese Post Office

Notification No. 448

POSTAL HOLIDAY

The Chinese Post Office will be open as for Sundays on 13th February—Commemoration Day. The Parcel and Money Order Departments will be closed during the entire day.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 9th February, 1920.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership which has for some time past existed between us the undersigned, SIR EDMUND BACKHOUSE, BART., and GEORGE SILVESTER HALL, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the eighth day of November, 1918.

As witness our hands this second day of September, 1919.
(Signed) George S. Hall,
(Signed) Edmund Backhouse
by his Attorney
James George Cotton Michlin.

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co's Steamer NINGSHAN, Captain Augustad, will leave from the Ningchow Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single \$30 and return \$48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephone: Freight, C. 1520; Passage, C. 3253.

French Government Loan 1920

5 %

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

The Bonds will be free of any tax.

French Rente 3½% and "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

29, The Bund.

27854

Customs Notification

No. 937.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Thursday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

L. A. Lyall,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, 9th February, 1920.

27868



BELGIAN KINGDOM

5% National Loan of
Francs 2,500,000,000.

Subscriptions to the above loan will be received by the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger from this date and up to 3rd March, 1920.

The following particulars have been received:

Bonds of 500 francs each.

Bearing interest at 5% p.a.

The bonds are issued at 499 francs and redeemable in 75 years by yearly drawings at 750 francs.

First drawing to take place 1st March, 1921.

Conditions of payment:

Frs. 100 when subscribing and

Frs. 399 on 10th May, 1920

say Frs. 499 in all.

Loan free of all taxes.

For further particulars apply to:

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger S.A.

(Belgian Bank)

who will quote special favourable rates.

27756

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Increase of Capital from 48
Millions to 72 Millions Francs

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE has been authorised by the French Government to issue 48,000 ordinary shares at the following conditions:

1. 20,000 shares reserved to the shareholders as registered on this date on the banks' books, on the basis of 1 new share for 4 old shares.

2. 24,000 shares reserved to the subscribers residing in the French Colonies (Indo-China, Pondichery, Djibouti, Nouvelle Calédonie, Tahiti).

3. Any shares not subscribed for under the above 2 headings will be available to the public.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT

With regards to applications, subscribers under heading No. 1 will be required to pay 925 francs when subscribing and 350 francs after allotment.

Total 1,275 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscribers under heading No. 3 will be required to pay

425 francs when subscribing and 1,150 francs after allotment.

Total 3,575 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscriptions received from 2nd to 18th February, 1920, at the

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

29, The Bund, Shanghai.

27850

SANDY MACDONALD

Ten years

old

Can't hurt you!

SANDY MACDONALD

NOTICE

The Office of the High Industrial Commissioner has been established since 22nd of January. Any communication to the High Commissioner should be addressed as follows:

High Industrial Commissioner

YEH KUNG CHO,

No. 2, Sing Ping Road, Lui Pu Ko,

West City, Peking.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER.

27840

NOTICE

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
FOR CHINA

Shanghai Tug and

Lighter Co., Ltd.

vs.

The Barque Chin Pu

her tackle, apparel

and furniture.

IN ADMIRALTY

Whereas a libel has been filed in the United States Court for China on the 6th day of January 1920 by the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company Limited, against the Barque Chin Pu her tackle, apparel and furniture alleging in substance that on or about August 23rd, 1919, the libellant sent out their tug, the Victoria to search for a derelict vessel in the vicinity of the Saddle Islands which had signalled for assistance and after cruising in the locality for two days or thereabouts found the Barque Chin Pu in the vicinity of Gutsaid, derelict and in a dangerous position and thereupon took the said Barque in tow and brought her into the port of Shanghai, and that said libellant is entitled to salvage; and praying for reasonable and proper salvage and that the said barque her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay such salvage with costs charges and expenses;

Now therefore in pursuance of the sanction under seal of the said Court, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture or in any manner interested therein that they be and appear before the said United States Court for China on the 9th day of February, 1920 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

N. E. LURTON

United States Marshal for China.

Dated January 14, 1920.

27435

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery

has a character all its own

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

16 NANKING ROAD

Telephone Address: "DISPENSARY"

Telephone Cent. 66

Analytical Laboratories

WE beg to announce that, having engaged a fully qualified analytical chemist from England, we are in a position to undertake all kinds of analytical and bacteriological work, including the analysis of egg products, commercial oils and fats, foods, drugs and water, etc., also mineral analysis of refractory materials, cements, metals, alloys, etc.

The Laboratories are completely equipped with all the latest apparatus.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY

16 NANKING ROAD

Telegraphic Address:

"DISPENSARY"

Telephone

Cent. 66

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after the 15th FEBRUARY, 1920.

Our new address is at

No. 16 NANKING ROAD

ENTRANCE—Szechuen Road, Corner of Nanking Road.

Where we will continue our BUSINESS as usual.

THE SWEETMEAT CASTLE,

Established 1865.

PASTRY-COOKS, CONFECTIONERS, BREAD and

BISCUIT BAKERS and PROVISION IMPORTERS.

36, Nanking Road.

27839

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 16

The Shanghai Loan and
Investment Co., Ltd.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on Thursday, the 12th February, 1920, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th of February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.

GEORGE McBATIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 29th January, 1920.

27885

FOR SALE

Ford Touring Car, 5 Seater
Equipped with electric self-starter and lighting. Machine is in first-class running order.

For particulars and demonstration please apply to

CHINA GARAGE

Tel. 2403 21 Foochow Rd.

MUSK

(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: You to know that we can prepare you for profession of Concrete Engineer, Building Contractor, Structural Engineer, Architect, etc. We teach 287 courses of practical training. Write and tell us position you want. Office 15A International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

27860 F. 10

WANTED, an expert draftsman. Knowledge of architecture necessary. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

27860 F. 10

WANTED, English-speaking Chinese salesman to call on local trade. State experience, references, and salary expected. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

27866

WANTED, American or Britisher, aged 22-23, unmarried, of good education and appearance. Experience in office routine, correspondence, etc. Commencing salary \$200; good prospects for the right man. Write, with copies of references, to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

27862 F. 11

WANTED, stenographer. Apply. The Henius Company, Kelly & Walsh Building.

27845 F. 10

WANTED, an experienced Chinese bill clerk, preferably one with knowledge of motor garage accounts. Only experienced men need apply. Send applications, stating previous experience and salary required. Addressed to "Garage," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

17827 F. 10

WANTED, a Chinese clerk for piece goods department of a foreign firm. Previous experience essential. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

27825 F. 19

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.

BOARD—RESIDENCE.

Apply to Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

27869 F. 11

TO LET with board in B. Well district, comfortably furnished small room, suitable for bachelor, who desires to study economy combined with comfort. Apply Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

27858

FINELY furnished room and bath in private house. Suitable for married couple. French Concession, near French Park. Excellent cuisine with all reasonable privileges. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

27858

UNFURNISHED flat, comprising two large rooms, verandah, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters. Bubbiling Well district, on tram. Apply American Post Office, Box 695.

27858

TWO attic rooms with board. Please apply 17 Quinsan Gardens, after 5 p.m.

27838 F. 11

LARGE, airy and most comfortable rooms to let at No. 19 Nanking Road, with or without board, moderate prices.

27824

PRIVATE family have fully furnished rooms and bathroom with modern conveniences, to let. Suitable for married couple, no children, western district. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

27823 F. 10

TO LET, well-furnished room, very cheap. Bachelor only. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

27800 F. 11

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

27761

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szechuen Road.

27756

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, refined American business-woman desires room with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

27862 F. 11

WANTED furnished apartments with modern conveniences, in a private family Western District. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

27841

WANTED, by married couple, a furnished flat or rooms, with kitchen, in the western district or French Concession. Occupation March or April. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

27831 F. 10

MISCELLANEOUS

AN AMERICAN of good standing and experience, who can give best of references, is about to open offices in New York and San Francisco. Would like to act as buyer of merchandise for a couple of reputable Chinese concerns, take care of their indents and look after their business generally in America. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

27864 F. 12

WANTED to hire, a Remington or Underwood typewriter for three months. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

27835 F. 10

RELIABLE, active subscription and advertising agents needed by an up-to-date illustrated magazine. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

27821 F. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

27861 F. 18

EXTRA bookkeeping and accounting work undertaken after office hours. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

27861 F. 18

COMPETENT Chinese, experienced translator and interpreter, good knowledge of English, accounts, Customs, typewriting and general office work, desires position. Apply to Box No. 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

27856 F. 12

EXPERIENCED old bookkeeper and general goods expert, 14 years in China, with first-class testimonials, at present employed, desires change. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

27856 F. 12

YOUNG man, with many years experience of Chinese export and import, insurance, shipping, speaking and writing Chinese, seeks position. Good references. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

27844 F. 13

YOUNG man, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, seeks position. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

27818 F. 10

FOREIGN shipping clerk, expert, seeks at once position; speaks English, French, Spanish fluently. A.I. references. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.

27799 F. 11

METALS salesman, American, long resident in China, speaking Chinese, familiar with Chinese customs and knowing how to deal with Chinese, at present employed by local firm, offers his services to any long interested in the sale of steel and iron. Advertiser is thoroughly familiar with local and home markets and conditions, and is able to prepare complete specifications to meet local requirements. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

27786 F. 10

PROFESSIONAL

RUSSIAN Lady gives Russian lessons. 12B Quinsan Gardens, Mrs. K.

27859 F. 13

PRIVATE lessons given by gentleman in shorthand, English lessons or Shanghai dialect. New and easy method. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

27780 F. 10

FOR SALE, two Kamchatka silver fox skins. Apply Room 39, Hotel de France, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

27853 F. 13

WESTERN, Union Code,

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael, T. Outhbertson, Esq., W. H. Neville Dent, K.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., James Maxwell Grant Proffit, Esq., Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited, The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd., The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Hankou, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mentze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Pnom-Penh, Hanoi.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaeb."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangse, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Poochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling \$1,500,000
Silver \$21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.

Branches:
A. H. W. Bonnar, Esq., J. H. C. Compton, Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London City Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Hallar, Nicolayewsk, Chanchun, Hankow, O'Amur, (Kwan-Harbin), Peking, (Kwan-Harbin), Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok, (Dairen), Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,299,522.00
Special Reserve Fund \$1,500,000.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Chanchun, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HAY, Manager.

SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.

C. C. YAP, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique (THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000
Reserve \$481,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tanta, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Moyley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur de la Ste Gie de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$91,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 3650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HAY, Manager.

SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.

C. C. YAP, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office: 712 Montgomery Street

Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Manchuria, Harbin, India, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Japan, Yokohama, Kobe, Java, Batavia, Soerabaya, Colon.

Philippines: Manila, Cebu, Straits Settlements, Singapore, Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$50,000

Head Office, Branches & Agencies:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodati, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.

Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, Manager.

CHEN SIN TSENG, Sub-manager.
ZAI MOH ZUNG, Sub-manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1913

Capital (fully paid) H.\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.\$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton, Bangkok, S. Francisco, Batavia, Bombay, Colombo, New York, Manila, Samarang, London, Singapore, Calcutta, Honolulu, Hongkong, Yokohama, Soerabaya, Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital 21,500,000
Paid-up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Ceylon, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2% per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

C. T. BRANT, Manager.

C. T. BRANT, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about \$6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,546 (about \$1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about \$1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Penang, Pontianak, Bandoeng, Rangoon, Djember, Semarang, Djokjakarta, Singapore, Hongkong, Soerabaya, Kota-Radja, Tebing-Tinggi, Tegal, Teluk-Beton, Padang, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Weitevreden, Pekalongan.

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$50,000

Head Office, Branches & Agencies:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodati, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.

Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, Manager.

CHEN SIN TSENG, Sub-manager.
ZAI MOH ZUNG, Sub-manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1913

Capital (fully paid) H.\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.\$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton, Bangkok, S. Francisco, Batavia, Bombay, Colombo, New York, Manila, Samarang, London, Singapore, Calcutta, Honolulu, Hongkong, Yokohama, Soerabaya, Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital 21,500,000
Paid-up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

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London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

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Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Ceylon, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2% per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

C. T. BRANT, Manager.

C. T. BRANT, Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL \$4,000,000 SURPLUS \$1,100,000

An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. 5'hai C. 1323

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiangse and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolid

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$445
Chartered	280
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	
Union of Canton	Us. 390 B.
North China	1100
Union of Canton	Hk. 180
Yantai	8210 S.
Far Eastern Ins.	
Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19 S.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	8188
Hongkong Fire	8510 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	8310
Indo-China Pref.	8300
Shanghai Tug ord.	255/- S.
Shanghai Tug pref.	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 37 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 16 B.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Haub	83 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$160 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 105
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 117 1/2
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 58 B.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotel	Tls. 16
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
Ewo (ord.)	Tls. 350
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 350
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350 B.
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 310 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 40 B.
Yangtzeopoo	Tls. 29 B.
Yangtzeopoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industries	
Butter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$4.80 S.
Green Island	Tls. 14
Langkat	Tls. 5
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12 S.
Llewellyn	Tls. 80 B.
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	Tls. 80 B.
Watson	Tls. 80 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 7.50
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.50
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Batu Anam	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.55 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 1/2
Chong	Tls. 1 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 12 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Karun	Tls. 10
Kroewek Java	Tls. 1.10
Kroewek Java	Tls. 0.9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Pengkalan Duri	Tls. 8
Permatia	Tls. 2 1/2
Repah	Tls. 0.52 1/2 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
See Kee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2
Sungai	Tls. 0.50
Sungai Duri	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
Shai Kalantia	Tls. 0.50
Shai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taipung	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50
Tebong	Tls. 12
Ulobri	Tls. 12
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 850
Cully Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. & Ab	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shai Telephone	Tls. 70 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 120 S.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinks Rd.	
Telephone No. Central 298	
FRENCH MARKETS	
(French Wireless Service)	
Paris, February 7.—Market quotations:	
Marcellus, February 6 and 7:	
Green peas: Japan	170-170
Potato starch	170-170
Le Havre, February 5 and 6:	
Cotton, First quality	754-754
Cotton, Second quality	748-748
Cotton, Third quality	748-748
Lyons, February 5 and 6:	
Raw Silks:	
Covenans	435-435
Italy	475-475
Syria	340-340
Japan	420-420
China	470-470
Canton	385-385

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 9, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 8/3 = Tls. 2.1422

@ exch. 73.9 = Mex. \$2.9258

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 153 1/4 = Mex. \$65.25

@ exch. 73.9 = Mex. \$88.30

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate, Opening, Tls. 73.65

Closing, Tls. 74

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch

Tls. 157

Bar Silver 998 touch, Tls. 111

Copper Cash, per tael 181.000

Native Interest, Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver, 86 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount, 6%

Market Rate of Discount, 3 m/s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 49.99

Ex. New York on London Tls. 49.99

G. 3.33

Exchange Opening Quotations

London, Demand T.T. 9/3

London, Demand 9/3 1/2

India, Demand T.T. 315 1/2

T.T. 281 1/2

Paris, Demand 281 1/2

New York, Demand T.T. 153

New York, Demand 153 1/2

Hongkong, Demand T.T. 6 1/4

Japan, Demand T.T. 3 1/4

Batavia, Demand T.T. 4 1/2

Singapore, Demand T.T. 25 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London, 4 m/s. Cds. 9/7 1/2

London, 4 m/s. Docy. 9/7 1/2

London, 6 m/s. Cds. 9/8 1/2

London, 6 m/s. Docy. 9/8 1/2

Paris, 4 m/s. 2465

New York, 4 m/s. Docy. 163 1/2

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 9/6 = Sh. Tls. 21.05

0.350 @ exch. 15 = Sh. Tls. 31.85

Fr. 250 @ exch. 2375 = Sh. Tls. 10.53

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. \$1.36

at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 9,500 = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$1.42

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9 1/2 = £1

" 1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75

" 0.61 @ 147 1/4 Gold \$1.71

" 1 @ 33 1/2 Yen 2.31

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49

" 1 @ 200 Botes = 20 B.

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 9, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL

Weeks \$10.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock

Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 9, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%

Tls. 27.20 February

Tls. 27.50 March

Tls. 27.80 April

Yangtzeopoo Cotton Mill

Tls. 27.20 March

Tls. 33.50 April

Jap.-China S. & W. Co.

Tls. 52.20 February

Tls. 52.20 March

Tls. 57.60 April

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange

Tls. 72.30 February

Tls. 77.10 March

Tls. 20.50 April

LOCAL YARN:

Local Yarn For Standard 16's

Tls. 191.00 February

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GREATEST OCEAN LINER IN WORLD

Future Possessor Of ex-German 60,000 Ton Liner, Bismarck, Not Yet Known

Who is to get the greatest liner in the world, the German Bismarck, 60,000 tons, launched at Hamburg in June, 1914? The question was raised in The London Daily Mail by Mr. Frederic William Wile, who wrote: "Is Germany to be permitted to take the seas with the world's largest liner?"

The editor of the Syren and Shipping, in a letter to The Daily Mail on the subject, says: "There is reason to believe that the Bismarck has been allocated to Great Britain, but, in any event, being over 1,600 tons gross, she has to be surrendered to the Allies." It is understood that the Bismarck will not be completed for about a year, and an official at the Ministry of Shipping told a reporter it will be a year before the ship is allocated.

HOME OF FIVE LINERS

Southampton is to have the distinction of being the British home port of the five largest steamers in the world. The Mauretania, Aquitania and Olympic are already based there, although at the moment the two latter are being reconducted after war service, but they are to be joined by the famous sister ships formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, the Imperator and the Vaterland (now the Leviathan).

The latter has a gross tonnage of 54,000 tons and has been assigned by the United States Government to the American Line, which has decided to place her on the Southampton-New York service. The Imperator, 52,000 tons, will fly the Cunard flag, and will also sail from Southampton. The five vessels have a combined tonnage of over 280,000 tons.

REED FIGHTS HOOVER

(Nicht Nicht Service)

Washington, January 24.—Senator Reed of Missouri, declares Mr. Hoover unfit as Presidential candidate on account of his recommendation of Colonel House to the British Government before America's participation in the war and says that Mr. Hoover's intimacy with the British Government disqualifies him as President of the United States.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 7.—Exchange quotations:

London, 4 m/s. 14.91

New York, 4 m/s. 14.91

Belgium, 4 m/s. 103

Spain, 4 m/s. 254.25

Italy, 4 m/s. 77.50

Rumania, 4 m/s. 22

Switzerland, 4 m/s. 247.75

French War Loans:

3 percent 1917, 58.82

4 percent 1917, 71.65

4 percent 1918, 71.20

5 percent, 87.65

Hangchow College Notes

The last class of the old four

year system graduated on Saturday Jan. 31st.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was not a large number of guests, although many of the Hangchow missionaries came out to the afternoon exercises. The faculty and invited speakers formed in line at Severance Hall and proceeded thence to Tooker Memorial Chapel at 2:30 where a program of appropriate addresses was held and diplomas presented to the three graduates, Zao Kwe-Sin, Dong Tein-kao, and Wu Yun-dian. Tea was served to the guests afterward in the guest room of Severance Hall.

The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Mr. E. E. Barnett, of the Hangchow City Young Men's Christian Association, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25.

The Senior Reception was given by President and Mrs. Stuart on Friday evening, Jan. 30, at their home, to which the seniors and faculty were invited. A very pleasant evening was passed with music, games, and refreshments.

The Commencement Day program follows:

Organ Prelude.

Opening Remarks, President W. H. Stuart.

Invocation, Rev. E. L. Mattox, D.D. Scripture Reading, Mr. D. L. Dzu. Class Hymn.

Address Chinese, Zao Kwe-sin. Address English, Wu Yun-dian. Commencement address, Mr. Su Yen-fu.

Greetings from 1. Guests. Greetings from 2. Faculty, Mr. A. W. March.

Presentation of Diplomas, Rev. R. F. Fitch, D.D.

Welcome from Alumni, Tong Dzen-kuan.

Farewell from Students, Koo Tuen-ze.

Response from Graduates, Dong Tein-kao.

Prayer and Benediction, Rev. C. B. Day.

The latter has a gross tonnage of 54,000 tons and has been assigned by the United States Government to the American Line, which has decided to place her on the Southampton-New York service. The Imperator, 52,000 tons, will fly the Cunard flag, and will also sail from Southampton. The five vessels have a combined tonnage of over 280,000 tons.

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEB. 10, 1920

WEATHER

Fine weather. Light, variable
winds in the North. Light on
moderate North winds in the
South.

BIRTH

HULSE: On February 7th, 1920,
at Kulungu, Amoy, to Mr. and
Mrs. A. Hulse, a son, Harold Robert.
27869

The Urgency of Peace With Russia

EACH succeeding day's budget
of cables serves increasingly
to emphasize the importance of
immediate peace with the Bol-
sheviki. Half measures, such as
the Supreme Council's recent de-
cision partly to lift the blockade
and to resume in a limited de-
gree trade with the Soviet Gov-
ernment, apparently get us no-
where. The latter government,
according to a Paris despatch to
The New York Times, has replied
to this offer by stating "that so
long as an armistice is not con-
cluded it is not prepared to
allow trade between Russia and
the Allies and that all allied mer-
chantmen arriving at Russian
ports within the sphere of Bol-
sheviki influence will be sunk."

It is stated that the repre-
sentatives of the Russian Consumers'
Guilds in America also recognise
the necessity of the Allies com-
ing to an understanding with
Lenin and Trotsky first, if they
want to open trade with Russia.
Under these circumstances, the
success of the abolition of the
blockade is thought to be doubt-
ful and the policy to be adopted
toward Russia by the Allies in
the future will be further dis-
cussed in Paris. The subject
which will claim the attention of
the Supreme Council is expected
to be one very near to the recog-
nition of the Bolshevik Govern-
ment. Even such a Conservative
organ as the *Pigaro* now recog-
nises the futility of military
operations as directed toward
Russia.

Meantime, military and political
developments both in European
Russia and in Siberia continue to
be favorable to the Bolsheviks.
In Siberia all the democratic
parties, including the Bolsheviks
and Communists, have united
and proclaimed the Zemstvos as
their temporary governing body.
This was done, according to the
despatches, in order that armed
conflict with Japan might be
avoided. The new government's
program is to destroy the remnant
of Kolchak's army, and those of
Semenoff and Kalmikoff and to
assist in evacuation of the
Czech-Slovaks.

The continued arrival of
Japanese troops is uniting all fac-
tions in Siberia against Japan—as
we have repeatedly pointed out
would be the case. At Harbin
even the Moderates are proposing
to strike if more Japanese troops
arrive and the situation there is
declared by The London Times
correspondent to be "electric."

The Japanese adventure in
Siberia continues to be the most
critical phase of the whole situa-
tion. It seems to us that the
Allies by arranging an armistice
and entering upon peace negotia-
tions with the Soviet Government
will be able to avert a most dis-
astrous debacle, for notwith-

standing Viscount Uchida's recent
announcement that "only about
half a division more" of Japanese
troops was being sent there, it
is evident that this number is
being exceeded.

But there are other phases of
almost equal urgency. According
to Japanese reports the Bolsheviks
have made a demonstration on
the Sinkiang border and have
made certain demands of China,
including recognition, of the Bol-
shevik commercial delegate at
Sinkiang, the handing over of the
Russian consular staff to the
Soviet Government and the
neutrality of China as regards
Russian belligerents—this latter
demand accompanied by a threat.

On the European side, the
necessity of reopening trade with
Russia is emphasised by the latest
fall in exchange and by the trade
balance as between America and
Europe. Last year America sold
to Europe over five billion dol-
lars' worth of goods and bought
in return less than three-quar-
ters of one billion. This condition
cannot continue. Europe has got
to buy her raw materials from
Russia. This will lower prices
both in Europe and in America.
And it is evident that if the rest
of Europe wants to buy the excess
supplies which Russia holds, it
will have to make peace with the
Soviet Government.

There are other material
aspects, but the sentimental one,
which has to do with the attitude
of the working classes of all
countries towards the Soviet Gov-
ernment which has now triumphed
in Russia, cannot longer be
disregarded.

And now that the Allies have
demanded that Holland give up
the Kaiser and the ex-Crown
Prince for trial as war criminals,
and have asked the German gov-
ernment to arrest and turn over
to them all the heroes of the Ger-
man Army and Navy, including
Hindenburg and Ludendorff, there
is still another urgent reason for
peace with Russia.

Correspondence

By-Laws For Kuling

Sir.—In reply to your cor-
respondent's letter printed in your
issue of February 3 relative to the
question of the adoption of by-
laws for the Kuling Community,
I would like to seek some more
light on the subject which I hope
your correspondent may be able to
furnish.

Your correspondent speaks as if
he might be a member of the
Council, or at least one who is "in
the know" of all that is being con-
sidered by them on this subject at
the present time, and therefore
what he says should carry some
weight on this subject which
stirred up such strong feeling on
the part of some in Kuling last
summer.

Your correspondent says: "All
fear of making Kuling a conces-
sion ought to be removed from
people's minds, for there is very
little or no hope of ever getting
it." I must confess to a good deal
of ignorance on the subject, being
only an insignificant landowner,
but I have always understood that
Kuling is a concession, and has
been a concession ever since it was
ceded to a British subject by the
Chinese Government. Whether
the concession be an arrangement
of perpetual lease, or lease for a
thousand years, or as a gift of con-
ditional ownership, any of these
should still make it a concession
surely as Shanghai or Hankow,
or any of the other concessions in
China, and how your correspon-
dent can speak of Kuling as any-
thing else but a concession, is a
mystery to me. It would perhaps
clear the atmosphere for an intel-
ligent and clear discussion of the
question of by-laws in Kuling
next summer, if your correspon-
dent would kindly dispel the un-
certainty in the minds of some on
this subject.

For the last two years or more
there seems to have developed a
good deal of resentment on the
part of some members of the
Kuling community, against the
necessity of having to refer all
vital questions regarding the
Kuling Estate to the British
Minister in Peking. During the
war the presence of so many Ger-
mans in Kuling may have been
responsible for this, and it was
only natural they should feel sore
on the point, but now that the war
is over, and all nations are trying
to settle down to peace, why
should we or our Swedish friends
in Kuling, feel any resentment at
the fact of British registration of
the Kuling Estate or Concession.

We might allow it was unfortu-
nate that it was through the fore-
sight and energy and persistent
effort of a Britisher that Kuling
was first discovered as a possible
health resort, but it is not a possi-
bility that if that same Britisher
had waited till representatives of
most of the leading nations would

International Commissions May Solve Near East Problem

This is the second and final
instalment of Prof. Jastrow's
analysis of the Near East Ques-
tion. The first, printed last
Sunday, discussed the idea of
mandates and the failure of old
diplomacy to solve the problem.
This part offers new and con-
crete suggestions for a per-
manent way out.

By MORRIS JASTROW, JR.
(Professor at the University of
Pennsylvania. Author of "The
War and the Bagdad Rail-
way," etc.)

Our entrance in the war further
accentuated the international spirit
in which the war was waged by
those united against the menace of
a callous disregard for international
obligations. A war fought for the
purpose of making the world safe
for democracy—whether it has en-
tirely accomplished this or not—is
in itself an expression of the in-
ternational spirit. Does not the
logic of circumstances therefore
point to making the attempt to
solve problems arising out of the
war by the application of the same
spirit?

The international spirit is the
very antipodes of the old diplo-
matic policy of Europe. That policy
has resulted in the present almost
hopeless muddle and no halfway
measures like mandates as substitu-
tes for direct exploitation will avail
as a permanent policy. A more
radical departure is necessary. It
may not follow that the Eastern
question will be solved by the
adoption of the method here pro-
posed, but a trial is necessary in
order to test the results.

By an international spirit applied
to international questions—I mean
the co-operation of the great Powers
of the world in bringing about the
resuscitation of the East not by a
redistribution of what remains of
the Turkish empire through man-
dates, but by a sharing of the re-
sponsibility in each of the natural
divisions into which the dissolving
Turkish empire falls—Constantin-
ople and Turkish Asia Minor,
Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Arabia
and Mesopotamia.

The experience of the war, and
more particularly the failure of the
Paris Conference to dispose of the
very situation which brought on
the war, confirms me in the position
which I took in my book on "The
War and the Bagdad Railway,"
published two years ago, in which
the proposition was made for the
appointment of international com-
missions, after the war, under the
control of a League of Nations, to
act according to the various con-
ditions existing in the lands in
question, as directing and control-
ling agencies in regulating the
finances of the countries involved,
in carrying out plans for improved
transportation and providing mod-
ernised systems of education and
in various other ways steadily
raising the status of the population,
encouraging and promoting com-
merce and industry, and performing
all the other functions needed to
gradually bring the populations to
a position where they will be able
to exercise self-government.

Such commissions, consisting of
representatives of the great Powers
and of some of the smaller ones,
go in with him on the deal, we
would have had no Kuling today
at all!

Would our Swedish friends and
those landowners who feel resent-
ment at British registration, re-
commend that all claims on the
Kuling Estate be handed back to
the Chinese again, and let us all
be under their administration?

What liberties are denied to the
Kuling community under the
British policy of self government,
which would be granted if any
other nation had registered the
Kuling concession? I venture to
state that no other nation would
have given more liberty of action,
more generous, disinterested pro-
tection, greater equality of treat-
ment and fair dealing, to Kuling
community than it enjoys under a
British charter.

It seems to me the fact of
Kuling being a British concession
is a reality which cannot very well
be changed now, without handing
it back to the Chinese, and I am
sure none of us would advocate
that for many many years to
come; therefore those who feel
they cannot any longer tolerate
the thought of British interest in
Kuling Estate, should quietly
start looking for a suitable spot
elsewhere where they can have the
Chinese grant them a new con-
cession, and when that is obtain-
ed, sell out all their interest in
Kuling. I am sure they would
find many Americans and British
ready to buy them out.

The chief thought behind the
desire for the adoption of by-
laws for Kuling Estate, as I un-
derstand it, is to give to Kuling a
greater and more efficient weapon
by which it can protect itself, and
the interests of the community,
and several things have happened
the last few years which show that
the sooner the Council can have
and use this weapon of self pro-
tection, the better for the com-
munity of Kuling.

Trusting you will kindly in-
dulge me for a little more of your
valuable space, Mr. Editor, believe
me, yours truly,
A. BRITISHER.

men chosen because of their expert
acquirements, and in sufficient
numbers to admit of the subdivi-
sions of duties, would be free to
work, unhampered at every point
by considerations for the specific
interests of any single Power.

The commercial benefits to be de-
rived from the guidance of the East
under such expert commissions
would come to all, who would have
the enterprise to avail themselves
of the opportunities offered. The
competition which would ensue
among the nations would be health-
ful, because fair. The financial
obligations incurred in building
and improving roads, in promoting
agricultural projects, in providing
better housing facilities and in in-
troducing an adequate school system
would be shared by the Powers in-
stead of falling as a burden on the
one entrusted with the mandate,
while the benefits to be derived
would similarly accrue to all.

Even more important would be
the simplification in policing the
six divisions and providing for ad-
equate protection of the population.
Instead of six large standing armies,
a comparatively small force would
be sufficient to maintain order.
Mandates, as has been pointed out,
would not eliminate political rival-
ries among the Powers entrusted
with them. Under a mandate sys-
tem it is not beyond the realm of
contingency to have a crisis in
which we would find one standing
army pitted against another, where-
as with all the great Powers re-
presented on the commissions, and
backed by the moral force of the
League of Nations, to whom the
commissions would be directly re-
sponsible, such a contingency could
hardly arise.

Disputes that might arise within
or among the divisions would nei-
ther be settled by the commissions
or by the league, and the absence
of large standing armies would
facilitate such settlement, just be-
cause of the absence of any threat
of force. Moreover, the certainty
of the united opposition of all the
Powers would act as an effective
check in suppressing sinister at-
tempts that might be made within
any of the subdivisions to provoke
insurrection or to stir up fanatic-
ism of which—one must recognise
—there is always danger in a
Mohammedan population accus-
tomed to look upon war as a holy
crusade.

The methods of procedure in case
of difficulties arising would be fac-
ilitated if undertaken by the inter-
national body on the spot, as against
the delays incident to diplomatic
negotiations among the Powers,
which would be necessary in the
case of mandates, before any united
action could be determined upon.
The six commissions would always
be in close touch with one another
and would in fact form a kind of
executive union among themselves.
Provision should be made for joint
meetings of the commissions to dis-
cuss projects of importance to all.
Such constant intercommunication
would be more likely to insure
harmonious co-operation than in the
case of mandates, each acting in-
dependently and with the natural
disposition to be jealous of any en-
croachment on its domain.

With the policing of the entire
territory of the six subdivisions
under the control of international
commissions acting concertly where
common interests are involved, the
necessity of sending troops from
European centers and from the
United States would after some
time be eliminated entirely. With
the moral force of all the great
Powers behind them, militia com-
posed of natives could be organised
by European or American officers
without danger of such militia,
limited to the absolute minimum,
becoming a source of trouble.

The character of the guardianship
exercised by the commissions would
naturally differ according to the
conditions in each subdivision, ac-
cording to the intelligence of the
population and their capacity for
self-government in local affairs.

Finally, under international com-
missions, the temptation to extend
the guardianship to a permanent
protectorate with the possibility of
ultimate proprietorship would be
absent. The one goal of the com-
mission would be to pave the way
for handing over the government in
larger matters in each subdivision
to the people. Indeed the success
of the work of the commission
would be gauged by the progress in
this direction. In some countries,
like Armenia, having a highly in-
telligent population, and which has
already shown a striking ability to
do much for itself, the work of the
commission would be completed in
a very much shorter time than in
countries like Mesopotamia and
Arabia.

As a means of insuring the peace-
able development of Palestine and
Syria with a large and mixed
population of Asiatics and Euro-
peans and where conditions are
further complicated by the unfri-
endly feelings existing between Moham-
medans, Christians and Jews—en-
couraged under Turkish misrule—
international commissions furnish
a far safer guarantee than if these
two countries were to be entrusted
to mandates.

The new principle introduced in-
to the policy for the regulation of
the affairs of the East through the
establishment of international com-

missions would be the one that is
fundamental to modern democracy,
to wit: that a country belongs to
the people who live in it. The
right of every people to life, liberty
and independence would represent
the natural goal of the application
of the new principle.

Placed under the guardianship of
international commissions there
would be the possibility of bring-
ing about at least a *modus vivendi*
among the Mohammedans, Chris-
tians and Jews, who at present eye
one another in the near East with
suspicion that not infrequently
breaks out into active hatred. In-
ternational commissions would put
an end to all schemes, open or con-
cealed, to convert Syria into a
Christian State or Palestine into a
Jewish State.

The immigration of Jews into
Palestine, provided that it be kept
within proper bounds, can only be a
benefit to the country, but carried
out with the intent of establishing
a State that would either represent
a return to a union of church and
State or a State the control of which
would be based on the principle of
ethnic descent (even though nomi-
nally citizenship would be open to
all), such immigration would be-
come a source of further trouble.
Palestine should not be a Jewish
State any more than it should be a
Mohammedan or a Christian State.
The adjective and the noun in such
a combination do not accord with
the modern idea of democracy.
What we want to see develop in
Palestine is a Palestinian State and
in Syria a Syrian State belonging
to the entire population without
any emphasis on differences of re-
ligion or of ethnic affiliation en-
tering into the question of the
government of the country.

All the splendid plans that Eng-
land has in mind for Palestine and
which have already been begun to
be carried out can be accomplished
just as well, and even better, in co-
operation with the other Powers
represented on the commission; and
France could demonstrate her
ability in promoting the interests
of Syria with equal success if that
country were to be placed in the
hands of a commission with the
French representative, if you
choose, as the chairman, as in Pal-
estine the English representative
could also be given this distinction.

It has been argued that interna-
tional commissions when tried have
not been an unqualified success;
and if in answer one points to the
international commission for the
regulation of the traffic on the
Danube and its tributaries, which
has been a success, one is told that
this is an exception. Why an ex-
ception? Would it not be more
pertinent to inquire why the other
commissions have failed, though
it should be added that the Danube
commission by no means stands out
alone as a success.

If this investigation were carried
out it might be found that the time
honored old fashioned diplomatic
policy which has now gone bank-
rupt was responsible for the failure
through the infusion of the specific
interests of some particular Power
vitiatng the efforts at co-operation.
The *conditio sine qua non* for try-
ing the new experiment of interna-
tional commissions in settling the
Eastern question is the willingness
of the great Powers to abandon all
ambitions for extension of terri-
torial sovereignty over lands which
do not belong to any of them.

Without this preliminary condi-
tion international commissions will
unquestionably fail. They will fail
as definitely as the old policy of
the exploitation of the East has
failed to settle the Eastern question.
In judging the plan here proposed
we should also consider that the
peace treaty signed in Paris actu-
ally contains provision for a large
number of international com-
missions—some thirty in fact—for
the regulation of problems arising
out of the war. This shows that
the statesmen deliberating in Paris
and Versailles have recognised the
practical value of international
commissions, and if such commis-
sions are to be tried in dealing
with Western problems, why not
try the same experiment in the
East?

This brings me to my last point,
that the co-operation of the United
States is necessary to insure the
fulfillment of the essential condi-
tion. Without our active partici-
pation in a renewed attempt to solve
the Eastern question there is little
hope of the application of what I
call the international spirit to re-
place the Old World diplomacy in
dealing with the situation that
confronts the world through the
final breakup of the Turkish empire.

We should ask ourselves whe-
ther we can afford to step aside be-
fore the purpose for which we en-
tered the war has been achieved.
Ought we not to say, with the work-
ingman of the famous poster, "Sure,
we'll finish the job?" Of what
avail are the sacrifices that the war
has entailed if we now content
ourselves with making peace with
Germany without attacking the
situation that brought on the war
with Germany?

It may be said without exaggera-
tion that the situation is more
serious at the present time than
when the war broke out.

We do not need the East, but the
East needs us.

We may be able to get along per-
fectly well without a league of na-
tions, but there can be no effective

league, essential as a factor in
applying the new principle to the
East, without our active co-opera-
tion. The basic thought of the
League of Nations is an expression
of the American spirit. It reflects
the international spirit that I am
urging in dealing with large world
problems.

The movement for a League of
Nations gained its greatest force in
this country during the war because
it was so distinctively an American
conception. It was precisely be-
cause of the impetus that the move-
ment had acquired in this country
that the plan was presented at
Paris and made an integral part of
the treaty itself.

We may grant that the wording
of the articles of the league re-
quires clarification, but is it not
fair to ask that the constitution of
the league should be judged by the
spirit that pervades it? It was
American advocacy of the league
that finally overcame the in-
difference which it first encountered
in official circles in England and
France, and in view of this it is
hardly conceivable that an instru-
ment devised for the spread of the
American idea for settling interna-
tional problems should be a menace
to our own sovereignty.

The League of Nations needs us
because we stand for the new guid-
ing principle, which I should like
to see applied to the Eastern ques-
tion as an experiment, if you
choose, but an experiment with a
reasonable hope of its furnishing a
solution.

It is not a question of deviating
from our established traditions of
non-interference with European or
Eastern politics, but of preventing
a repetition of the disastrous failure
of the Old World policy in con-
stantly interfering, in a spirit of
imperialistic ambition, with that re-
surrection of the East which is
clearly the only way of solving the
Eastern question.

The East has languished for cen-
turies under Turkish misrule. Its
former glory has departed as a
result of the wretched conditions
brought about through the control
of the Near East by the Turkish
Empire. Once the source and in-
spiration of Western civilisation,
the exhausted and devitalised East
makes its appeal to the progressive
West to come to its rescue in help-
ing it again to play the role which
distinguished it in ancient history
and up to the time of the Crusades.
It was the triumph of the Crescent
over the Cross that led directly to
the formation of the huge Turkish
Empire, and this marked the be-
ginning of the decline of the East.

Let us remember that it is to
the East that we owe three-fourths
of all the religion that there is in
the world. The East has given us
our alphabet and the decorative arts
and much of our architecture, as it
has been the chief stimulus in the
unfolding of literature in the West.
The chief contribution of the West
has been in the domain of science,
but the substratum of culture,
moral enthusiasm, romanticism
and the firing of the imagination
is the legacy of the ancient East.
Even Greek culture was erected
on a basis of an older Eastern
civilisation.

What the East once was it can
again become through the infusion
of the new life that can be brought
to it from the West. The East
needs us, but there is a sense in
which we also need the East, for
progress in the world has always
been brought about through the in-
terchange between Eastern and
Western ideas and aspirations.

We cannot step out of this
critical juncture, because the war
did not terminate with the signing
of the armistice, nor does it ter-
minate with the signing of the
treaties with Germany, Austria and
Bulgaria. The most vital struggle
still lies before us; determination
of the future of the lands which
before the war were still under
Turkish control, and which now
have been released from that yoke.
The war is not over as long as the
Eastern question has not been dis-
posed of.

We cannot quit now without
risking, ay, sacrificing, what has
been gained during the five years'
struggle against Germany.

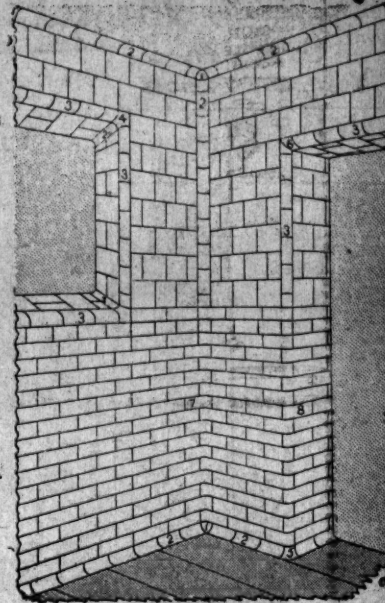
The alternative to making the re-
newed attempt with American co-
operation toward the solution of
the Eastern question by the ap-
plication of a new principle is the
prospect of further international
conflicts into which we may be
dragged, as we were drawn into the
war of 1914. Neither our establish-
ed traditions nor our strong desire
to maintain our political isolation
were able to resist the stronger
current, which swept us into the
stream. That current is still flow-
ing.

As long as the Eastern question,
with its constant menace and its
contingencies, imminent and re-
mote, confronts the world, we may
cry "Peace! Peace!" but with the
ancient prophet we will be forced
to admit "there is no peace."

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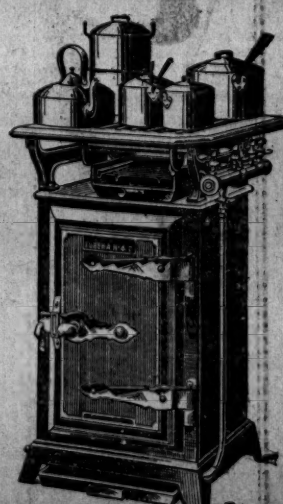
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Hearth And Home

Household Hints And Topics

IN THE NURSERY

Whooping cough is said to be more infectious before whoop develops than it is afterwards. Children who have been exposed to the disease and have a slight cough should be isolated for several days, lest they communicate it to other children. It may begin at any time during three weeks after exposure; when this time has passed without the symptoms appearing the child is probably safe.

Never give tea to growing children. For the active growth of the bones and muscles and nerves, five elements are needed, viz: (1) Nitrogenous foods, such as meat and fish; (2) sugar and starch; (3) fat; (4) salt; and (5) water. Tea contains none of these. The milk and the sugar taken with the tea are truly nutritive, but the tea-leaves ought to be dispensed with. Children do not miss tea if it is never given them.

When "fitting" little children, if possible, let them stand in front of a mirror. If they can see what you are doing in the looking-glass it will keep their attention, and they will be more likely to stand still.

When a rainy day finds the children without amusement, bring out your fruit and vegetable catalogues and have them cut out the pictures. Then when canning time comes the pictures may be pasted on the jars as labels, having the picture correspond to the contents of the jar.

When baby takes the high chair and little two-year-old is not able to sit upon the dining chairs, get four door stops or base knobs, finished to match the dining chairs, and screw them into the legs of a chair. The height added is quite sufficient, and the chair is not damaged.

Milk puddings are the most wholesome dessert for children, but they should be varied.

Children's merino drawers may be made to last much longer if nun's veiling or some other thin material is darned on to the places as soon as they begin to look worn. The material should be placed on the inside of the garment.

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ment, and the darned need not be done very closely. The edges, however, should be neatly fastened down. This is particularly useful when a large part of the material has become thin.

IN CASE OF HEMORRHAGE

The arrest of hemorrhage is one of those urgent matters with which everyone should be able to deal in a moment of crisis. In the case of wounds of the scalp or of the limbs, or other readily-accessible parts, it should always be remembered. That bleeding can generally be stopped by firm pressure of the thumb on an artery against a bone or other resisting structure, and so long as this pressure is maintained danger can as a rule be averted.

RELIEF FOR COLDS

A contemporary gives the following recipe for an inhaling mixture for colds: Fill a bottle with a mixture of carbonate of ammonia, 12 parts; camphor, 8 parts; and moisten it with a sufficient quantity of a solution containing carbolic acid, one fluid drachm; liniment of iodine, one fluid drachm; strong solution of ammonia, three fluid drachms, and rectified spirit, three fluid drachms. If the smelling salts are desired to be black they must

be coloured with pulverised charcoal.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE

Few people think of washing their polished furniture. Yet if the dirt were removed by washing it with either vinegar and water, or even plain warm water, the polish used would have a more brilliant and lasting effect. A good furniture cream is made as follows: Pour over one ounce of white soap half a pint of boiling water, shred in a separate pot two ounces of beeswax, over which pour half a pint of turpentine, and place in a cool place on the stove to melt the wax. Leave for 24 hours, then mix together, and place in jars or bottles for future use. This polish does not finger-mark, and gives a brilliant, lasting polish.

EASIER WAYS

If, after sitting for a while at embroidery or other needlework, be it fine or coarse, your eyes and back begin to feel tired, don't "sug over" or tuck a pillow behind the small of the back, which comes to the same thing. Try, instead, putting the pillow in your lap. Choose a good fat one and rest both arms and work upon it. The change of position acts on shoulders and spine, relaxing the muscles, and the slightly altered focus at once relieves the strained feeling of the eyes, thus easing the work in both directions.

Lack Of Religion In Japan's Education

(Japan Advertiser)

The absence of any religious element in education in Japan and the difficulties presented by the presence of several religions side by side were discussed by Professor James H. Cousins in his lecture at Kelo recently and he described (by request) the system by which the problem had been solved in the college in India of which he was lately principal.

There were, he said, two main purposes in education: first, the making of the most of one's faculties for the purpose of one's own personal satisfaction; second, the making of the most of one's faculties for the service of others. The first was the basis of all training for efficiency, commercial and otherwise, and led to the highly trained antagonisms that ended in strife between individuals and nations. The second was the basis of the true culture whose end was the drawing forth of the best in the human being and putting it in harmonious relationship with other human beings. Its end

was peace. Such culture required the impulse of religion to bring out its highest value. By religious impulse he did not mean the special enthusiasms of any particular creed. These were matters of theology and intellectual formulations of truth, and stood outside the problem of finding a common means for the utilisation of the religious impulse in education. The definition of pure religion by the Christian apostle James was a great help—altruism, action and personal discipline sanctified by an ever present sense of divinity. This God-sense was the core of the whole matter. Without it altruism and discipline might become great evils.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

In his college in the south of India they had earnest followers of all the greatest religions, members of the various Hindu sects, the Christian sects, Buddhists, Parsees, Mohammedans. Unity of religious impulse among such diversity had been attained by the principle that differences could only be unified when they were seen as parts of a greater unity. The differences in a human body were not unified by making hands and feet turn from their separate functions and all become eye or ear. Their co-ordination was found in their mutual recognition of a Being who worked through them but existed beyond any one of them. In the religions there was a common search after God, and the students of his college acted in mutual aspiration, reserving their credal distinctions. In their morning collective dedication of the day's work a representative of each religion recited a prayer in the language of his faith.

A COMMON PRAYER

Then all present recited, if they wished to, a special prayer in English (which is the common language) dedicating all their faculties to "God," the special interpretation of that word being left to the mind of each. The result of this practice after several years was to make the college a powerful influence for every kind of good. Whenever there was danger or trouble, fire, famine, epidemic, or any useful service needed, the students of Wood College, Madras, were always to the fore. "The Madras College Spirit" had become proverbial all over India, always for constructive humanitarian work, never for irresponsible agitation or violence.

NEEDED BY JAPAN

Concluding the lecture said he believed this co-ordinated religious impulse was greatly needed at the present juncture of Japan. Adding it to her wonderful aesthetic sense and craftsmanship, she could exert an enormous power in lifting humanity out of its present selfishness and materialism, and bringing about a real social reconstruction on a spiritual basis, which was the only sure foundation. Kelo University could take the lead in generating that religious impulse by living

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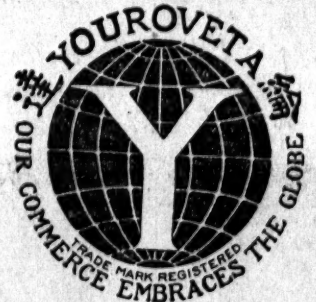
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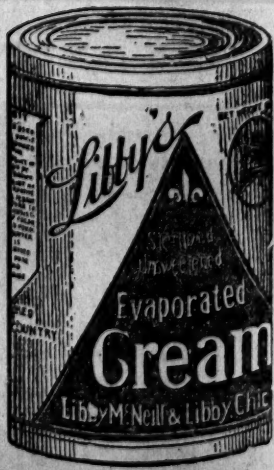
Libby's CREAM

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You don't even need to light the stove. The base for them all is made by sifting two cups of powdered sugar and adding enough Libby's Cream to form a paste that can be handled. Work this with the hands until creamy, and flavor with any preferred flavoring.

To make coconut candy, roll small portions of this cream fondant in shredded coconut and stand on oiled paper to dry. For bonbons, color with vegetable coloring or add chopped nuts, raisins, figs or coconut. Or you can use the fondant to stuff stoned dates or figs.

The secret of the success of all these tempting candies lies in Libby's Cream. For its consistency is just right to combine with the sugar. Ask your grocer today for a can of this creamy milk that comes to you from rich dairying district and see how easily you can be your own candy maker.



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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the Wutung Wharf on Tuesday, February 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, February 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwanta, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Washang, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, February 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuskwo, 2,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, February 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16, Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Klangteen, Captain Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsichai, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday at 1 p.m. After this there will be no departure for FOOCHOW until after China New Year. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hain Peking, Captain Roberts, will leave Captain A. E. Edward, will leave Wednesday, February 11, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo Wharf on February 11, for Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Koboku Maru, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Y'poo wharf on Feb. 13. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co's Y'poo Wharf on MARCH 11th. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to Tientsin.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. Kaiping on February 10, 1920. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1114.

WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain W. J. French, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, February 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Suma Maru, Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co's Y'poo wharf on February 22 at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. Atlas Maru, Captain will be despatched from Shanghai on or about Feb. 11, for Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about the beginning of MARCH, 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via Singapore, Colombo, Forts, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 5 Buoy on or about the middle of MARCH. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Amazona will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 1 p.m.
The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 8:30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.
Thursday, February 12, 1920.

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Nagoya will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, February 13, 1920.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Sunday, February 15, 1920.
The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "WUCHANG" sails midnight February 11th
S.S. "LUENYI" sails midnight February 10th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and PEKING via TIENSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIAN" about February 11th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" February 13th 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SINKIANG" Via Amor, February 13th, daylight.
S.S. "HANYANG" Via Swatow Feb. 14th, daylight
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" February 14th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund.
Tel. Nos: Passengers: Central No. 401. Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government (Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
Tons Capt. Arrive Leave.
*ANDES MARU 15,000 T. Kamiashi, Middle of Mar.
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU 15,000 H. Yamamoto, Feb. 29 Mar. 1

FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU 12,000 K. Komiya, Mar. 10 Mar. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
SUMA MARU 2,000 A. Kawaguchi, Feb. 20 Feb. 22

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU 5,000 M. Tsubaki, Feb. 11 Feb. 13
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight looked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtseepoo Wharf, Wayside

Tel. Nos. East 268 and 269

Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "CROSS KEYS" Sails About MAR. 1

S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" Sails About MAR. 8

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Sails About MAR. 1

S.S. "ABERCOSS" Sails About MAR. 20

FOR NEW ORLEANS

S.S. "ASKAWAKE" Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

53 SZECHUEN ROAD.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT

FRED C. CHARMAN, AGENT.

Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.

Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curies Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1849 83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Venezuela Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela Feb. 10
S.S. Ecuador Mar. 27	S.S. Ecuador Mar. 8
S.S. Colombia Apr. 24	S.S. Colombia Apr. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST SELENE February 9	February 13
ARCHER February 13	March 5
WEST MINGO February 15	March 15
WEST SEQUANA February 15	March 17

EAST INDIA SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz Feb.

PANAMA SERVICE

Regular Sailings from San Francisco

MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE

Sailings from San Francisco via

Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU February 26 1920
TENYO MARU March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings

Telephone No. 3229.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON

INCORPORATED

Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
S.S. Colorado Springs	S.S. Hathaway Feb. 15
S.S. West Cactus Feb. 25	S.S. Colorado Springs Mar. 11
	S.S. West Cactus Mar. 28

FROM SEATTLE:	FOR SEATTLE:
S.S. West Jena in port	S.S. West Ivis Feb. 23
S.S. West Ison Feb. 15	

FLEET

"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Hells," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmoe," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2537
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

Passengers and Freight

S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)

S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,900 TONS)

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NILE" MARCH 5th
S.S. "NANKING" MARCH 26th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" FEB. 21st
S.S. "NANKING" MAR. 13th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHMAIL"

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings

for Trieste and Adriatic Ports

taking cargo on through Bill of Lading

to Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—

S.S. "PERSIA" about 12th February
S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

NEW YORK & BOSTON

VIA PANAMA

S.S. "CAPE MAY" Sails February 12
S.S. "HATCHIE" March 10
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" March 25

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and London:—

IYO MARU 12,500 Tons Capt. S. Murazumi, Feb. 16
ATSUTA 16,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Mar. 1

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For Port Said, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:—
CALCUTTA MARU 12,000 Capt. E. Masuzumi, Feb. 29

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Nachida, Mar. 2
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwawa, Mar. 2

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU 13,500 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Feb. 26

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 18
CHIKUGO MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Nishida, Feb. 20
WAKANOURA M. 5,500 Capt. K. Tsukada, Feb. 27

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Sogawa, Feb. 23

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

TAKEKISHI MARU 4,500 Capt. K. Kobayashi, Feb. 11
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya, Feb. 14
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Yamasaki, Feb. 18
KOKURA MARU 5,000 Capt. S. Ito, Feb. 21

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. E. Tozawa, Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwawa, Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong.)

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Shibata, Feb. 18
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. M. Nishimura, Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Yamasaki, April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MASUDA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
TODAY							
Vietok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weiwei and Chefoo	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo, & T'sin	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daily	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poochow	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
W'wei, C'foo, & T'sin	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weiwei and Chefoo	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong, & C'foo	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong, Sinking	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Via Suez	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong & United Kingdom	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Via Suez	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, February 12	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Via Suez	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Via Suez	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, February 13	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo, & T'sin	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 14	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
France, etc.	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.
*Ordinary and registered articles will close at the French Post Office at 5 p.m. and parcel posts at noon on previous day.

A Parcels at 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post at 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
C Parcels at 10:30 a.m.
D Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 11 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Pr. cruiser
R. N. B.	Jan. 13	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S. N. B.	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. N. B.	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
S. N. B.	Jan. 22	Queros	Am. gun-boat
S. N. B.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

U.S. BUYING LARGE AMOUNT OF SILK

Enormous Quantities of Manufactured Silk Goods Purchased by Americans

The people of the United States are buying silk manufactures at the rate of over a billion dollars a year, says a report on American foreign trade made by the National City Bank of New York. Never in the history of our silk industry have the manufacturers been compelled to pay as high prices for raw silk from abroad, yet they have brought into the country in the year just ending more raw silk than in any preceding year. The value of the raw silk imported into the United States in the calendar year 1919, according to an estimate by the National City Bank of New York, probably exceed \$300,000,000 against \$180,000,000 in 1918, \$156,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, and \$120,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916, the first fiscal year in which it crossed the 100 million dollar line. These figures, it is proper to add, relate to "raw silk as reeled from the cocoons" and do not include "waste silk" which will probably add about \$12,000,000 to the grand total. The quantity imported, even at the phenomenally high prices, is greater than in any earlier year. The price of raw silk imported is the "highest ever," averaging \$8.42 per pound in October as against an average of \$3.09 per pound in the fiscal year 1915.

COMPARING STATISTICS

This high record of raw silk importation, and also at high record prices, says the Bank's statement, probably means that the out-turn of the silk factories of the United States in 1919 will approximate three-quarters of a billion dollars in value at the factory, as against one-quarter of a billion in the last census year, 1914. A comparison of the official figures of raw silk imports entering the United States in the census year with the census record of value of silk manufactures turned out in these years shows that the value of the output of the factories in 1914 and 1909 was in each case about two and one-half times as much as the value of the raw silk imported. And with the present high price of labor and other requirements of the factory, it seems quite probable that the relation of raw silk used to the finished manufactures turned out will not differ radically from those of 1914 and 1909, and that therefore the manufacturers' valuation of the output of the silk factories of the United States in 1919 will be about two and one-half times as much as that of the raw silk imported, or about \$750,000,000. In addition to this, the imports of silk manufactures from other countries will aggregate nearly \$50,000,000, though against this we exported nearly \$25,000,000 worth of the products of our silk factories. Even adding a reasonable allowance for the advance which the consumer pays over the valuation at the factories, it seems quite apparent that the people of the United States are paying "across the counter" in 1919 an aggregate value of over a billion dollars for the manufactured silks of all sorts which they are buying. Where does this \$300,000,000 worth of raw silk come from? Chiefly from Japan, China, and Italy. Japan alone has supplied in the ten months ending with October 1919, 194,000,000 worth of raw silk out of the \$251,000,000 worth imported in the ten months ending with October; China \$45,000,000 worth; Italy \$11,000,000; while the total from all other countries is less than \$1,000,000. These figures relate to raw silk as "reeled from the cocoons" and not the "waste silk" above referred to.

WHERE MANUFACTURES GO

Where do the \$250,000,000 worth of domestic silk manufactures go? Everywhere. Of silk dress goods alone, the exports in the calendar year 1918, the latest for which detailed figures are available, went to more than 50 different countries and colonies, even including the great silk manufacturing countries of Great Britain and France, with comparatively small quantities to Italy, Japan, and China; while of silk wearing apparel the exports went to more than two-score countries. Canada was the largest purchaser of our silk dress goods with a total of nearly \$7,487,000; Argentina \$450,000; Mexico \$350,000; Australia \$310,000; Italy \$236,000; Cuba \$215,000; Great Britain \$59,000 and France \$30,000. Our total exportation of silk manufactures made from silk brought from the opposite side of the globe amounted in a decade ago to less than \$1,000,000, advancing to \$2,000,000 in 1912, \$5,250,000 in 1918, \$7,250,000 in 1917, over \$12,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918, and, as above indicated, approximately \$25,000,000 in the calendar year 1919. These figures of silk manufactures exported do not include those of artificial silk which will amount during the full calendar year 1919 to nearly \$10,000,000.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 2	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec. 2	River ports	Meichuen	Am. Socony
Dec. 2	Chinwangtao	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	Hankow	Luizicka	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 16	Hankow	Meltan	Am. Socony
Dec. 20	Hankow	Chinching	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	Hankow	Kunling	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	Hankow	Chinchow	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	Hankow	Hungflok	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	Hankow	Tell	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	Hankow	Toonan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	Hankow	Machun	Am. Socony
Jan. 16	Hankow	Peiching	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 21	Hankow	Kifune Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan. 22	Hankow	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22	Hankow	Saintan	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	Hankow	Yunshin	Br. S. & S.
Jan. 29	Hankow	Ariosto	Chi. Customs
Jan. 29	Hankow	Luhung	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb. 1	Hankow	Tayuen Maru	Rus. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	Hankow	Elphenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	Hankow	Orestes	Br. H. & S.
Feb. 4	Hankow	Upolu	Br. N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	Hankow	Wanli	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	Hankow	Graco Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Store Nordlake	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. H. Y. P.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Mingshan	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Chinchi	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Dilwara	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kwongseung	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Mikawa Maru	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kalping	Br. K.M.A.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Hysun	Br. H. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Hwahta	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Wakanoura M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Wosung	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	K. of the Garter	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kopang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kienchin	Nor. W. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Amazona	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 5	Hankow	Wingsang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kiangyung	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Teaching Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Bread Arrow	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kaita Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Santen Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Cheking	Rus. R. V. F.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Goort	Rus. R. V. F.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Sakait Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Sinking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Kama	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Shinsei Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Shunfien	Br. C.I. & L. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Shunfien	Br. C.I. & L. Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Hero	Nor. K.M.A.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 5	Hankow	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 5	Hankow	B. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.E.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	Jan. 5
Equador	Jan. 5
Shaboune	Jan. 9
Aene	Jan. 14
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Nanking	Jan. 20
West Conab	Jan. 21
Colombia	Feb. 1
West Hepburn	Feb. 3
Satana	Feb. 7

For Tacoma

Manila Maru	Jan. 23
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For Seattle

Eldridge	Jan. 4
Brave Couer	Jan. 4
Katori Maru	Jan. 22
Edmore	Jan. 28
Eastern Victor	Jan. 30
Suwa Maru	Feb. 8

For Portland

Waban	Jan. 25
Wawolona	Jan. 25

For New York

Knight Templar	Jan. 5
Tokushima Maru	Jan. 4
Akreus	Jan. 4
Celtic Prince	Jan. 24
Edmore	Jan. 28
Eastern Victor	Jan. 30
Suwa Maru	Feb. 8

For Vancouver

Methven	Jan. 7
Harold Dollar	Jan. 7
Monteagle	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 24
M. S. Dollar	Jan. 25
Empress of Japan	Jan. 30

For Montreal

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 28
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For London etc.

Kitano Maru	Jan. 5
Borneo Maru	Jan. 11
Treasures	Jan. 19
Inaba Maru	Jan. 22
Glenstep	Jan. 26
St. Francis	Feb. 3
Agapenor	Feb. 4
Kamo Maru	Feb. 7
Toyama Maru	Feb. 7
Somali	Feb. 9

For Liverpool

Tydeus	Jan. 4
Penang Maru	Jan. 14
Telamon	Jan. 19
Orestes	Jan. 28

For Rotterdam

Sagoland	Jan. 9
Polyphebus	Feb. 8

For Hamburg

Hudson Maru	Feb. 3
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For Genoa

Hwahyih	Jan. 2
Brodlife	Jan. 7
Glenamoy	Feb. 1

For Marseilles

Heathside	Jan. 13
Alfenas	Jan. 23
Meinam	Jan. 30

For Trieste

Nini Novgorod	Jan. 28
For Africa	Jan. 29

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48 KIANSEE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

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TUESDAY, February 10th.—Superior Furniture, New Motor Car Tyres and Sundries at Salesrooms at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 11th.—Good Office and Household Furniture at 14 Canton Road.

THURSDAY, February 12th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 386 Avenue Joffe.

THURSDAY, February 12th.—Good Household Furniture, curios and cut glass ware in Salesrooms at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—At China Merchants Lower Wharf at 11 a.m. 20 Rafts and 200 Life Belts.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesrooms at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesrooms at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 8th.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 4 Dennyart Estate.

TUESDAY, March 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 198 Bubbling Well Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) \$20.00
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Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition \$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition \$40.00

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A Strictly First-Class Family Hotel, at Moderate Rates

Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

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All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production—sable, grape-sable, ermine, otter, beaver, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, mink, raccoon, skunk, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in largest sizes. Our skins are superior and moderate in price.

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Shansi Coal.....\$30.00 per ton

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„ „ No. 2..... 24.00 „

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„ „ No. 2..... 20.00 „

Firewood 50 bundle..... 1.00

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Buried Treasure

By T. E. Powers



BELGIANS START MANY COMPANIES

Form Variety Of New Corporations And Add Capital To Old Concerns

London, December 20.—Belgium, having shown determination to get back on her feet industrially, has made more progress than any continental belligerent. The work of rehabilitation is of course providing great opportunities for almost every sort of undertaking. The result has been a great many new companies or capital increases. Some of the most recent of these are given below.

The Antwerp merchant-bankers, Bunge and Co., have transferred their business to a limited company under the style of Societe Anonyme Bunge, having a capital of 30,000,000 francs. Omnium African was constituted in Brussels with a capital of 3,500,000 francs in 7,000 preference shares of 500 francs each and 7,000 ordinary shares of no stated capital value, to undertake import, export, financial and shipping business, particularly in the Congo region.

Under the style of Compagnie Belge de Negoce a company was established recently in Brussels with a capital of 3,000,000 francs to undertake commercial and agency business. Of that share capital 1,000,000 francs are to be handed to M. Albert Kohen, the vendor, and the remaining 2,000,000 francs subscribed for cash.

A company registered as Chimica Societe Anonyme of Velvorde with a capital of 1,500,000 francs is to take over works or contracts belonging to Societe de Pont Brule, Societe de Produits Chimiques, etc., de Haren, and Societe de Wolff, et Cie., all connected with the chemical industry.

Societe d'Electricite de Rosario of Brussels, a Belgian company supplying the city of Rosario with electric light and power, issues 35,000 new shares of 100 francs each at 128.65, increasing the company's capital to 21,000,000 francs.

Banque de Commerce d'Anvers is to increase its capital to 20,000,000 francs by the issue of 12,000 new shares of 500 francs. That proposed emission is connected with an agreement concluded with a British banking syndicate, which the shareholders have been asked to sanction at a general meeting on December 15.

The Engineering and Mining Company John Cockerill of Seraing is to double its present capital by the issue of 50,000 shares of no stated capital value, which have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Nagelemackers and Son, Credit General de Belgique, Banque de Huy and La Mutualite Industrielle. The issue price is fixed at 1,050 francs, and the present stockholders of the company are to be entitled to apply for those shares at 1,100 francs each.

Charbonnages d'Alexinatz (coal mines in Siberia) offers to the present shareholders 6,000 new shares of 500 francs each at 650 francs, by that issue increasing the capital to 4,500,000 francs.

Hensies-Pommarsoul Coal Mining Company of Brussels is to increase its capital to 20,000,000 francs for exploiting its Nord de Quivrain concession. The 27,000 new shares of 500 francs are to be issued at 600 francs each.

Shanghai Refugee Relief Fund

Tls. \$

Already acknowledged	2,450.00	9,898.21
Mr. Gilbert Peet, 3rd monthly subscription	10.00	
Miss A. L. Peet, 2nd monthly subscription	10.00	
His Excellency V. Grosse, proceeds of Concert given at Peking under the patronage of H. E. The Russian Minister, Prince Koutasheff	1,000.00	
Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient	50.00	
F. L. M.	5.00	
Mr. Gavin Wallace, Eleanor and Peggy, J. M. D.	50.00	
Dimetriades Bros. on behalf of the Greek Community in Shanghai	200.00	
Mr. J. J. Judah ..	15.00	
Mr. Pierre Mayorescu, half profits of entertainment at Isis Theater, Feb. 2. Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd.	32.50	
"C. B."	50.00	
"A Nanchang Friend," through Mrs. R. Dallas.	25.00	
	50.00	
Total Tls. 2,500.00 \$11,355.71		

LLOYD GEORGE IS BLAMED FOR MUCH

Former British M. P. States Premier Had Wavering Faith In Allied Victory

(Nichi Nichi Service)
London, January 22.—Mr. Francis Lock, a former member of Parliament, lately published a book on the war in which he asserts that the protraction of the war should be attributed to the want of confidence on the part of Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, as to the victory of the Allies in the western theater of war and the manifestation of his belief which caused Marshal Haig's loss of self-confidence in his plan of operations resulting in the lengthening out of the struggle.

Swiss Banking Code Modified
Is Qualified As To Bank Balances And Balance Sheets

London, January 1.—Telegrams from Switzerland say that the financial situation on the Continent has become so grave that the Swiss Government has just modified the code of obligation concerning drawing up of bank balances and balance sheets for 1919.

Banks and companies will be allowed to put losses incurred by the fall of the value of foreign securities and money held by them on the credit side of their balance sheets. The loss will be debited as a debt that must be paid off in twenty years or the reserves can be written down optionally to cover the loss.

That action, despatches say, although apparently extreme, has not been taken too soon as several small banks have suspended. The Government feared that unless immediate steps were taken financial disaster would sweep the country.

The central European press is filled with appeals and articles by public men and bankers, all of whom express hope that America will soon grant credits to relieve the situation. The only people profiting from the present disastrous state of European exchanges are international speculators. Germany and Austria literally are being cleared of private valuables of every kind. In Germany French, English, American, Swiss, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish and even

Japanese speculators are buying up everything of value, including jewelry, paintings, furs, leather goods, furniture, in fact everything transportable or valuable. Because of the low value of the mark such articles are obtainable for a song, and when sent to the speculators' countries bring several thousand percent profit.

J. Boudin, International Savings Society; L. Bridou, Cie des Messageries Maritimes; L. Laforest, Cie Francaise de Tramway et d'Electricite; P. La Bris, Pathe-Phono-Cinema-Chine; L. Marthoud, Marthoud Freres. General secretary: J. Fredet.

FRENCH CHAMBER ELECTION

The Board of the Central Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce, elected at the annual general meeting, held on January 17, has been constituted for 1920 as follows:

Chairman: H. Madier.
Vice-chairman: L. Pernot, Olivier and Co.
Hon. treasurer: G. Lion, Banque Industrielle de Chine.
Members: J. Knight, consul, commercial attache of France for the Far East, statutory member; R. Audap, Banque de l'Indo Chine;

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME

for
February 10th and 11th only

PRESENTING

America's Beautiful Actress

Charlotte Walker

In a Stirring Play by

HECTOR TURNBULL

"OUT OF DARKNESS"

Five Parts

Showing also

New Gaumont Graphic

"HER MASTERFUL MAN"

COMEDY

"FOILING FATHER'S FOE"

COMEDY

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Tuesday and Wednesday,

February 10th and 11th

The Master-Mystery Serial

"HOUDINI"

13th, 14th and 15th Episodes

The most exciting, sensational,

thrilling and entertaining ending

of the most wonderful and

mysterious serial that has ever

been shown.

LOMESOME LUKE

in

"THE DUTIFUL DUB"

full of laughs

"WIVES OF MEN"

will be shown on Thursday

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE

FEBRUARY 11th

The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Company

will stage the very interesting Operetta entitled

"YEKEL DER BALAGULE"

(Yekel, the Express-Man)

Told in 5 Parts

This is a stage hit which contains the best dances and songs.

DON'T MISS SEEING IT!

Admission \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the Apollo theatre.

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Complete New Programme

Presenting

LOU TELLEGEN

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MARY FULLER

in

"THE LONG TRAIL"

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